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Geo. Washington Esq^r
President of the United States.

From his Profile taken in 1791.

A Etat. 59.

Published by J. Easton, Salisbury, 1796

AN
EXCURSION
TO THE
UNITED STATES
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
IN THE SUMMER OF
1794.

Embellished with the Profile of GENERAL WASHINGTON,
and an Aqua-tinta View of the STATE-HOUSE,
at Philadelphia.

By HENRY WANSEY, F. A. S.

SECOND EDITION WITH ADDITIONS.

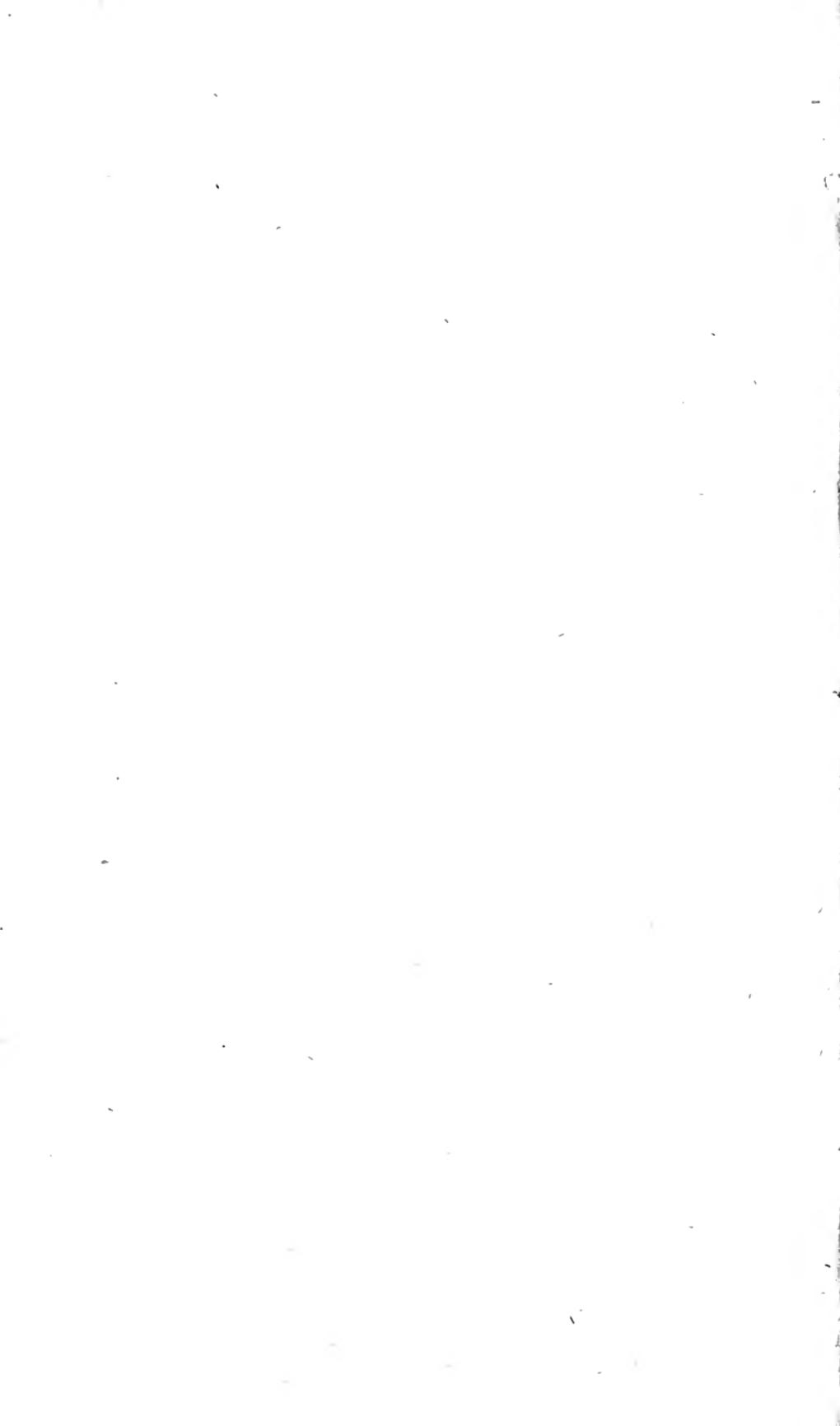
" Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."
Shakespeare.

Salisbury:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. EASTON ;
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1798





1739



PREFACE.

IT may, perhaps, appear extraordinary to some of my Readers, how I could collect so many materials in so short a time. To this I answer, that, in contemplation of this Journey, I furnished myself with much preparatory knowledge respecting the tract through which I intended to pass—both by conversing with American gentlemen, and reading Morse's *Geography*, Brissot, Jefferson, Mather, and other authors.

At the same time, I entered in a small paper book, queries and memorandums

of such things as I intended to enquire after; and, by the knowledge of short-hand, I was enabled to make minutes as I travelled along, in another little waste book, even while I was in the stage, which I copied out every night.—This has, however, in some measure, by stating facts just as they occurred at the time, occasioned irregularity, and some differences in sentiment.—In these cases, the last statement is, probably, the truest, as it must be the result of more experience.

If it gives my Friends at whose request I publish my JOURNAL, the pleasure and information they expect, I am satisfied; and I hope criticism will spare me after this explanation.



INTRODUCTION.



A DESIRE of knowing something of the United States, of which we hear so much, and know so little, together with some occurrences in business, induced me to make a trip thither during the last Summer. I have been highly gratified: and as my account is chiefly founded on my own actual experience and observation, and different in many respects from any other account, I am induced by these motives, as well as by the request of many friends, to send my Journal forth into the world. It is published in the same order in which it was written on the spot, which I hope will be an excuse for the want of method, and the errors and occasional repetition to be found in some places.

In Narratives of this kind, the world is generally better pleased with plain matter of fact, than abstract disquisitions, or the Author's own sentiments obtruded too much on the Reader.

Most of the modern accounts of the United States have been published under the influence of prejudice. While some have rated them too highly in the class of nations, others have depreciated them too much, even to contempt. Imlay's is the puff *direct*, and Cooper's the puff *oblique*. On the other hand, the Author of *Letters on Emigration*, lately published by Kearsley, has viewed every thing with a jaundiced eye. I took Briffot's *Travels* in my hand, and passed over the same ground as he did, from Boston through Connecticut to New York, and afterwards to Philadelphia, and frequently stopt at the same inns. His account is tolerably accurate: however, in a period of five years, some considerable alterations and improvements have taken place. His account of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wadsworth, and of the President, agrees with my own observations, as I was in company with, and at the table of each of them.

Briffot

Briffot justly observes of the Northern States, (particularly Connecticut) that ease and abundance universally reign there: for industry is sure to receive the reward of independency.

But he has exceeded the truth respecting the success of a vineyard, at Spring Mill, twenty miles from Philadelphia, which, he says, (page 252) succeeds well, and produces much good wine. The fact is, it does not succeed at all. The Frenchman who began it, does not make it answer, nor can any vineyards succeed, while there remain such immense flights of birds and insects.

- His meteorological account for Pennsylvania, is far less in the extreme than the fact, (page 256.)

The present appears to me, a good point of time to take a sketch of America, and to mark its progress since it began to rank among the nations of the earth. This government is raising itself on a new system,—without Kings—without Nobles—without a Hierarchy. Religion is left to its own intrinsic worth and evidence, and we now shall see whether it can support

support its due influence among men, without acts of parliament to inforce it; and whether it is essential to Religion, that its eminent men “*should rear their mitred fronts in Courts and Parliaments:*” It will be grateful to posterity to mark the beginnings of an Empire, not founded on conquest, but on the sober progress and dictates of reason, and totally disengaged of the feudal system, which has cramped the genius of mankind for more than seven hundred years past.

In these States, you behold a certain plainness and simplicity of manners, which bespeak temperance, equality of condition, and a sober use of the faculties of the mind—the *mens sana in corpore sano*. It is seldom you hear of a mad man, or a blind man, in any of the States; seldom of a *felo de se*, or a man afflicted with the gout or palsey. There is, indeed, at Philadelphia, an hospital for lunatics. I went over it, but found there very few, if any, who were natives; they were chiefly Irish, and mostly women. The disorders in the United States, arise chiefly from external causes. A bilious remittent fever is common in the south and middle States, about the close of every hot summer, owing to the

the increased exhalations, at that season, of the stagnant waters, which abound. But this evil is lessening in proportion to the cultivation of their soil, which tends to render the climate itself more temperate.

The Author of *Letters on Emigration*, among other objections, observes, “That there does not exist a more sordid, penurious race, than the Captains of passage and merchant vessels.” I returned from America with one of them, and found it quite otherwise—plenty of all kinds of provisions, fresh as well as salted; a cow on board, which afforded us milk every day for our coffee and tea; we had good Port, sherry, porter, and beer, daily with our dinner; as well as oranges, nuts, almonds, and raisins, very frequently, by way of dessert. Many of the native American Captains being used to live with extreme frugality themselves, do not think much about the provisions necessary for the passengers; in such cases, they must look into it themselves, and see that every thing proper is provided, before they go on board. The Author also remarks on the uncomplying temper of the landlords of the country inns, in America; they will not, indeed, bear the treatment we, too often, give

give ours at home. They feel themselves, in some degree, independent of travellers, as all of them have other occupations to follow; nor will they put themselves into a bustle on your account, but, with good language, they are very civil, and will accommodate you as well as they can. The general custom of having two or three beds in a room, to be sure, is very disagreeable: it arises from the great increase of travelling within the last six years, and the smallness of their houses, which were not built for houses of entertainment. This last mentioned book appears to be written purposely to check emigration, as much as Cooper's and Imlay's are to encourage it; and perhaps both in the extremes.

With regard to emigration thither, and how far it is eligible to Englishmen; I answer, that it is a question every person must resolve for himself, as it depends on how he can bear changes of any kind in society, modes of life, customs, and manners. I have stated matters of fact, as far as I could collect, so that every person, by reading these occurrences, may form a judgment for himself. The sacrifice of pleasant and well-established connections, is undoubtedly great; such

such a sacrifice must be peculiarly distressing to a mind whose habits of attachment have been long formed, and feels not that uneasiness which results from straitened circumstances. If, however, troubles should arise in this country on political accounts, or persecutions for mere matters of opinion, I know of no country that would afford the sufferer a more happy asylum than America, if he is not a man of luxury.

The arts and improvements proceed very slow in America, from the want of that patronage so prevalent in England. The Americans being, many of them descendants of the English, are partial to their manners and customs; yet, it must be acknowledged, that in the interior of the country, things appear, at least, half a century behind them in point of comfort.

Salisbury, 1795.

EXCURSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

AT FALMOUTH.

FRIDAY, *March 7, 1794*, agreed with Captain Rogers for my passage on board the Portland Packet, to Halifax, (and New York if he should proceed thither) for forty guineas, to be found in every expence except bedding, which I the same day bought at Mr. Boulderson's, the draper, and also a pair of trowsers. At the same time I provided myself with napkins, none being ever found for the passengers.

We waited for a favorable wind till Thursday the 20th of March, when we weighed anchor, and by four P. M. we had passed the Lizard and were out of sight of land; and after a very pleasant voyage arrived at Halifax, in Nova Scetia, on the 27th of April.

B

April

April 28. We delivered our letters of introduction and were very civilly received. Mr. Forsythe, a merchant, accompanied Mr. Hobe, my fellow traveller, and myself, to the Governor Wentworth's house. He is esteemed a very good worthy man, his private character is well spoken of, and his appearance commands our respect. I informed his Excellency we were travelling through curiosity to see the country, and particularly the different parts of the United States; that we were not willing, however, to leave Halifax, without doing ourselves the honor of waiting on his Excellency; but our anxiety was very great, how we should get on to New York or Boston, as no ship would now venture thither on account of the embargo. Indeed I began to entertain some thoughts of returning again to England by the same packet that brought us out, which was to sail back the next week.

The Governor, in reply to what we said, told us he hoped we should in a few days be accommodated with a passage either to Boston or to Martha's Vineyard, on the way to New York. For, as the Major of his own (the fourth) regiment had resigned, (Major Byird) and was going to his friends at New York, he had resolved to charter a vessel thither, on board which the mails would be forwarded; but my friend Mr. Hobe had so great an aversion to all adepts in the art of killing mankind, that he abhorred even sitting in their company.

It

It is now but three days to the month of May, yet there is scarce any vegetation to be seen. No leaves on any of the trees, nor even a bud visible. A late spring is here the result of a mild winter; whereas, a severe winter produces a quick growth, and a plentiful year. All the bread seemed sour to us the first day, but this we find is owing to our having lived so long on unleavened bread, commonly called biscuit. Beef is seven pence and eight pence a pound, and expected soon to be a shilling, in consequence of the American ports being shut; cheese fourteen pence a pound, coarse lump sugar eighteen pence, fresh milk four pence a pint; a guinea passes for one pound three shillings and four pence, and in changing a dollar you receive five shillings worth of coin, in silver and half-pence; few shillings are seen; the silver coins are of the value of fifteenpence, tenpence half-penny, and sixpence half-penny.

H A L I F A X

Was first built about the year 1748; it has no brick buildings, nor any tile; the houses are all of wood, with weather boards for the sides, and the roofs are of shingles. It stands on the side of a hill; the streets are wide; no quays for shipping, only wharfs. It much resembles some of the small villages near London, on the borders of the Thames;

the poor are very necessitous, ragged, and without stockings and shoes; many negroes there; the poor are emigrating fast to the United States, by hundreds, for want of employment. The military stores are esteemed worth a million of money, and the private property in stores, debts, and buildings, two millions more, yet so ill protected that two vessels of war, and one thousand men, as was currently said, might destroy it all; a great many cannon here lying about on the wharf, as they have done for a great while, in a state to be of no use. The dearness of all kinds of provisions, and the restrictions on the trade of Nova Scotia, to take almost all their articles from England, is a great check to the growth of this colony.

Here is a fine harbour, with a large inner basin, called Bedford Basin, or Bushey Cove, capable of holding forty sail of the line. An engagement was once fought there between an English and French fleet. Halifax is esteemed a very healthy place, although it much abounds with fogs.

April 29. This morning an Indian family came in along shore in their canoe from a distant part of the coast. Two young men, and the wife and mother of one of them were those I saw. Their stature about five feet four inches, appeared like the lowest and worst of our gypsies, with long, lank, dark hair, small eyes, high cheek bones, very yellow complexions,

ions, and stupid countenances. They were of the Mick-mack tribe, whose general character is, a dislike to all kinds of labour or exertion, except when hunting the moose deer, on which they chiefly live. Yet so indolent, that when they have killed one, they fix themselves on the spot till they have, eaten him up entirely. After which, till they kill another, they often suffer a great deal of hunger. In this case, they fish, or search on the sea shore for eggs, which are often found there in great plenty. The dress of the young woman was remarkable; a cap made of rushes, in the form of a sugar loaf; a blue serge petticoat, very short; a flannel cloke of a yellow ground, embossed with red flowers; her hair plaited into a long pig tail down her back, almost to the ground. I endeavoured to hold some conversation with the young woman, but I could not make her understand me; she could only say, "No English, sir," which she spoke with great modesty. It is certain, however, that genius is to be found even amongst these poor Indians, for I saw, two days after this, at Liverpool, (a fishing town on this coast) some exceeding pretty work baskets, made of porcupine quills, formed into a variety of fancied figures, of different colours, red, yellow, black, white and brown. The quills were stained of these colours by themselves, and had a great resemblance to the workmanship of the Wampum-belts.

Our friend Mr. Forsythe, having at length informed us of a small boat, just discharged of a cargo of lumber, and returning immediately to Liverpool, we determined to embrace this opportunity of getting on part of the way, although only seventy miles, depending on chance to carry us on afterwards. At five o'clock in the afternoon, (*April 30*) we got on board, with a good fresh wind from the north, having stowed in such provisions as we thought we might want, consisting of some cold tongue, and a piece of boiled beef, bottled porter, and Port wine, tea and sugar, bread, biscuit, &c. &c.

We soon passed St. George's Island, then Jebucto Head, and by night we were off Sambro' Island, the light-house being within half a mile of us, making a beautiful appearance. The wind now sunk and we lay becalmed. After a light supper, and a draught of excellent bottled cyder, we took to our beds, and slept very sound till the morning.

May 1. A fine serene morning ; when we arose we found ourselves out in the wide ocean, hardly in sight of any land, thirty miles south of Halifax. Our boat was very small, scarcely twenty tons burden, and the waves, although very moderate, washed the whole deck. We had only two seamen on board, young men of about twenty years of age, very modest, civil, well spoken youths. The wind now sprung

prung up fresh, and shook our little boat exceedingly : the name of the vessel was The Harlequin ; Mr. Hobe on hearing this, shook his head, and hoped this Harlequin would play us no tricks. At seven in the evening, the wind set directly against us ; luckily we were close in with land, and therefore put back to Port Lehave, where we cast anchor. This is as large a harbour as Portsmouth. In sailing up the harbour, I observed a large building at a distance, to my great joy, being the only house I had seen the whole day ; we soon found it was a barn. Adjoining to it was a small house of one story, with one chimney, not promising much comfort to us. We, however, determined to land, and carrying an empty porter bottle or two with us, we got on shore, not without some difficulty, a large mastiff dog keeping us at bay, for some time. Our seamen led the way, and entering the house, we found a man and woman sitting near a large fire, with a maid behind rocking a very uncouth cradle, in which lay a squalling infant. We solicited some milk, and shewed our empty bottles, but we could not make them understand us, till Mr. Hobe, judging by their appearance, they might be Germans, addressed them in High Dutch. His procured us at once a hearty welcome ; we sat half an hour with them on a bench before the fire, for there was no chair in the house. Another man of the family now joined us ; our bottles were filled with milk, they would take no consideration for it : enquired much

how things went on in Europe, of which they seemed to know very little. There was a great appearance of thrift and happy ease around them : a bad watch of the largest and oldest fashion was hung up by the window, and was the only regulator of their time; he corrected it every morning, by means of a Boston almanack, watching the time of the sun's rising, and setting it accordingly. We now took our leave of them, and taking a lighted stick from their fire, to make one on board for ourselves, we warmed our milk, and had a very comfortable supper, and turned in, as they call it, about ten o'clock.

May 2. At five o'clock we weighed anchor, with a favourable wind, and were soon out at sea ; passed several Murlegash fishing vessels, (a very thriving place, about twenty leagues west of Halifax.) We now sailed along a very pleasant even coast, which, though much uncultivated, was here and there interspersed with decent single houses, till we came, about eleven o'clock, to Liverpool, or Lunenburgh, as it was once called. It is a very pleasant little town, standing round a deep bay, the houses well built, though of wood. It was a very fine day, and after we had refreshed ourselves at the White Horse, (the only inn in the place,) my Danish friend and myself took a walk into the woods, but it was so thick, we could not go far. We, however, sprung partridges and pheasants in abundance : we

next

next went with a letter of introduction to Mr. Benajah Collins, who received us very hospitably.

At the entrance of the harbour of Liverpool, is a stockade fort, mounting four guns, to defend the entrance. We walked thither with Mr. Collins, and from this eminence we saw a vessel at anchor at the mouth of the harbour, about two miles distance; we hailed a boat and went on board, and found it was a fishing schooner from Plymouth, in Massachusetts, bound to the Banks of Newfoundland. We had some difficulty to persuade them to alter their course, and take us towards the place of our destination, either to Shelburne or Barington, near Cape Sable, as we found there was a good chance from one of these places, of getting by some boat or other, over to Boston. At last, for five guineas, they agreed to take us to the Cape; we got our luggage on board, and by eight in the evening were under weigh: it soon falling calm, we made very little progress, we therefore got our lines out and began fishing. We had eight seamen on board, all Americans, the most inoffensive, civil, friendly men I ever met with, full of studiousness to please us, and to make us welcome to every thing in the ship. They were very inquisitive for news from the old country, for such they still call England; hoped there would be no war with us: they said their country had suffered much by having their vessels taken. Mr. Grey of Salem, a very worthy mer-

chant, had lost thirty of his vessels, and was almost ruined by it. They did not suppose the King knew any thing of it, or he would not suffer it. We then talked of the late American war; they had all fought in it; one had been a prisoner twice; a second shewed the scars he had received in the war; another had fought under Gates and Arnold, at the battle of Saratoga; a fourth had not only served there, but was also with the army at York Town, where Lord Cornwallis laid down his arms. They spoke with the highest praises of General Washington, for his affability, humanity, and care of his men.

In a word, I must say, I was never engaged in a conversation in which I saw so much of the honest feelings of nature. They offered us to partake of their grog, for that they thought was a liquor every body must love best. By this time they had drawn up ten or twelve fine cod, which were flapping about the deck. We made a most excellent dinner from them; so white, so flakey and delicious, that we wanted no sauce, hunger supplying the best of the kind, and thus did we eat it in high perfection.

Although the weather has hitherto been sunshiny, with now and then a fog of short continuance, yet now we begin to feel them more dense and lasting, with frequent blasts of hot and cold air. The coasts,

coasts, when visible, appear very barren—bare rocks and blasted fir-trees and pines, make a very cheerless prospect. Yet here and there we saw a solitary house along the coast like those of Europe. We landed to-day at a Scotchman's from Fifeshire; a very pretty woman for his wife, who was ashamed to be caught nursing the youngest of four children, sitting by the fire without any cap on, and her hair uncombed; she was from New England. Scott his name. We paid them for milk sixpence a quart, eggs ninepence per dozen. We spent an hour very pleasantly rambling about. He shewed us an harbour he had made for his boat at the top of the creek. The seamen complain how exceedingly dear salt is; it is now six dollars a hogshead, which used to be sold for three. It is very brown and coarse, and comes from Turk's Island, in the West Indies. A dollar is four shillings and sixpence sterling, or six shillings currency. They make little or no salt in America, though necessity obliged them during their war for independence, to make it in Virginia. Labour is too dear; besides, they do not know how to granulate it.

The seamen observed, that though they are almost always at sea, they are obliged to pay an annual tax to their minister or clergyman, of seven or eight shillings; and that by law every man arriving at sixteen years of age, must pay four shillings per annum. This is at Plymouth.

The wind is continually contrary for us, W. and N.W. We have been from Friday evening till Sunday night going five leagues, from Liverpool to Port Muttoon. The wind this morning, (*Monday*) is sprung up from the east, and we go on five knots an hour; involved however, in a thick fog, and obliged every now and then to sound the conch, to prevent any other vessel from running foul of us. I have slept very comfortably since on board the Polly of Plymouth, in a small cabin ten feet square, with a constant fire night and day; six of us, (two on watch). I observed on the foremast of this vessel, as well as of the other schooner, a horse-shoe nailed, but when I asked them the reason, I could get no answer from them. We go to bed at eight o'clock, and get up at eight. The bugs I found very troublesome; these have pestered me sadly, ever since I came to Halifax for they abound in these parts. Our cold tongue, beef, bread, and sugar, are all expended; we eat our salmon and cod without butter or bread, but we have potatoes; our bottled porter is out, and we have no wine; the water we drink is of a pale yellow colour, yet of no bad taste. We make ourselves very happy. Mr. Hobe and myself are singing songs every day, and they entertain us with *Yankee Doodle*, and other songs made during the late war. We now passed Bear Port; and the rugged Isles, and Port Jolly, also the two rocks called the Bull and the Whale. We had an excellent breakfast to-day on chocolate, and some biscuits made

made of middlings and Indian wheat mixed, very coarse and dark coloured, not half ground, so bad that when I first came on board, I thought it would be impossible to eat it, and even wondered how they could eat it; but now it does very well, and I find it agrees with me, and is very wholesome. We do not know how time goes, my watch the only one on board, met with an accident and does not go, and the fog prevents our seeing the sun; when we are hungry we eat; when thirsty we go to the water cask; and when we find nothing to do, we go to our beds. What a contrast to the busy scenes I have been used to at home! yet if it please God that I once more get home to my native country, and the society of my friends, the remembrance of all these difficulties passed over, will, I am confident, afford much pleasure in the recollection.

At two o'clock, (*May 5, P. M.*) saw the light-house at the entrance into Port Roseway, or Shelburne. This town is now almost deserted; the royalists of America were encouraged to settle here, by the British government, at the conclusion of the war, and carried a great deal of property with them. A town with good handsome streets was planned; but when the encouragement held out, for two years, by government, ceased, they could not maintain themselves; all their articles, fish and lumber, came to market so dear, that their trade fell off, and persons who set out with a capital of

two thousand pounds, could scarcely raise money to pay their passage back again; and you may now buy there a good house for fifty dollars, that cost the owner five hundred pounds.

At five, we had a view of Cape Sable, bearing westward; and entering Sandy Bay, at about six came to anchor in Barrington, a fine large harbour, formerly called Port la Tour. It is the pleasantest village we have yet seen on the coast, which in general is very wild and desolate. We saw some neat houses scattered about, to the number of fifty or sixty; no two houses joining together, or any thing like a street; a cheerful appearance of spring. I observed some pasture and arable land, and on one island, I counted ten or twelve cows. A river runs into the sea here, over a rocky bed, where we saw near twenty men and boys, catching herrings with dip-nets; the herrings run up this river in large shoals, and on their return, the people stand across the stream, which is very shallow, and keep dipping as fast as they can, taking one or two every dip. The people were all Americans, chiefly from Massachusetts.

The coast of Halifax, particularly between Liverpool and Barrington, is the most barren and dreary that can be conceived. Nothing but firs grow there, and whenever there was an opening between them, it was only to present a barren rock, against which

which the sea was dashing its waves. Add to this, the noise of the sea fowl, and the cries of the loon bird, which just thrusts its long neck above the water, and halloos like a man shouting at a great distance, made us at times, almost melancholy. What can induce any man to forsake society, and build those houses we see every now and then on this ugly horrid coast, is difficult to conceive. They must either have been used very ill by the world, or have used the world very ill.

Had *Tasso* been on this dreary coast, before he had written his *Jerusalem*, he would have considerably heightened his description of the *Enchanted Forest*.

We went to Mr. Serjeant, the principal man there, (a merchant and store-keeper,) to find out a vessel to take us to Boston. But to our mortification, found there was no vessel had put in there all the spring, except one; and that the two that usually traded from thence to Boston, for flour, &c. were both detained at this time in that port, in consequence of the embargo.

We at last prevailed on the Skipper to continue his voyage to Boston, upon promising him ten guineas, and next morning at five o'clock, weighed anchor, and stood round Cape Sable, with a fine N. E. wind. It is seventy-five leagues thither.

May 6. At one o'clock, being about ten leagues west of the Cape, we descried two sail going eastward towards Halifax, and the men of our vessels judge they must be French ships, by their sails. One is a ship of war, the other a sloop; they however do not regard us, as we are only a fishing vessel, and American built. By twelve, they were almost out of sight, and we are now standing across the Bay of Fundy, at the rate of five knots an hour. The sea in this bay ebbs and flows sixty or seventy feet in a tide; a vast fall twice in twenty-four hours, which makes a prodigious current, and occasions our vessel to roll exceedingly.

May 7. We have had a fine run across the Bay of Fundy, and are now, at eight o'clock in the morning, within twenty leagues of Boston, but it being rather foggy, we have slackened sail and reefed. Our little fishing vessel of forty tons, has only three sails, a jib, fore-sail, and main-sail; rolls exceedingly. Provisions and every other accommodation, we are very scanty of.

Yesterday, being on St. George's Bank, with ninety fathom water, we put down a line and caught a very fine cod, which supplied us with a dinner to-day, with a few potatoes, and for our drink we had the yellow water before mentioned.

Mr. Hobe, my companion, has travelled through
Germany

Germany and Switzerland, where he has often found bad accommodations, so he is seasoned in some measure, to it; but yet he longs to get to Boston, as well as myself, to have the sight of meat and wine, and taste bread once more. Towards evening, the wind unfortunately shifted to the N. W. in our very teeth, so that we are driven from all hopes of making land to-night.

May 8. A clear fine morning, dry and cold. (wind N. W.) At nine o'clock, saw land at ten or twelve leagues distance, but so obscurely, that our Skipper cannot pronounce absolutely what land it is, whether Cape Ann or Cape Cod. Saw several whales spouting; one within half a mile of the ship, whose body I could distinctly see; the spouting resembles the shower thrown from a fire engine. At ten o'clock saw a fleet of ships, near thirty, (schooners going to fish for cod, on Nantucket shoals); it was a very fine sight, with all their sails bent. Two of them passed and hailed us. At three o'clock, came in close under land, at Cape Cod, and could distinguish houses, wind-mills, &c. up the country; the sea shore, a flat sand, for miles. Had for dinner, three eggs and three potatoes, and a glass of water between us; no hopes of reaching Boston to-night, the wind growing more a-head of us; it is very cloudy, and blows cold, more like March than May. We now had a view of Plymouth, the first English settlement on this coast.

May

May 9. The wind still contrary, and the weather cold; were obliged to steer northward, saw Cape Ann and Marble Head. In the dusk of the evening, however, had a distant view of Boston light-house; we had now consumed all our provisions, except the hard biscuit and water; but about noon this day, putting out our fishing lines near Cape Cod, we caught two cod, on which we all dined.

May 10. The wind S. W. we, by frequent tacks, and after many disappointments, got within the light-house bank, and made the outer harbour, to our great joy; we then hailed a fishing vessel, which agreed for two dollars and a half, to take us and our luggage up to the town. At ten o'clock in the morning we reached the wharf, and so eager were we to land, that we hardly waited the vessel's anchoring.

Account of the City of Boston.

ON our arrival, we enquired for the best house of entertainment; and were directed to the Bunch of Grapes, in State-street, kept by Colonel Coleman. It is nothing unusual in America for army officers to keep taverns. A man with the title of Major

Major sometimes holds your horse, and Captains are digging by the road side; it is a vestige of the revolution. During the American war, a man's promotion was not measured so much by his rank or fortune, as by his zeal and assiduity in the service of his country, and it was a cheap way of rewarding him for his services.

In the year 1740, Boston was esteemed the largest town in America, now Philadelphia and New York rank before it; nevertheless, it is a very flourishing place, full of business and activity. The merchants and tradesmen meet every day, from twelve to two o'clock, in State-street, as on an exchange. We enquired for a porter, to fetch our luggage from the ship to the tavern, and a free negro offered himself, for which service he required half a dollar. The negroes in this state are all free, and are a respectable body of people. They have a free-masons' club, into which they admit no white person. However, I believe they are not yet admitted to hold offices of state, though they vote for them. This town, or city, contains about eighteen thousand inhabitants. State-street is the principal one, about twenty yards wide, is near the centre of the town, and leads down to the long wharf. Cornhill is another considerable street for trade, but it put me in mind of Basingstoke. Their foot ways are not yet paved with flat stones, the horse and foot way being alike pitched with pebbles, with posts and

and a gutter to divide them, like the old fashioned towns in England. The buildings likewise, are but indifferent; many of them, as well as their churches, are weather boarded at the side, and all of them roofed with shingles. A very awkward looking railed enclosure, on the top of the houses, for drying clothes, gives them a very odd appearance. The part of the town called New or West Boston, is an exception to this, for the houses there are all neat and elegant, (of brick) with handsome entrances and door cases, and a flight of steps.

At Colonel Coleman's, which is more properly a lodging house than a tavern, we were but very indifferently accommodated as to beds; generally two in a room, and not very cleanly, for we were much pestered with bugs. At two o'clock dinner was announced, and we were shewn into a room where we found a long table covered with dishes, and plates for twenty persons. We were seived with salmon, veal, beef, mutton, fowl, ham, roots, puddings, &c. &c. each man had his pint of Madeira before him, and for this and our breakfast, tea, supper and bed, we paid five shillings currency, for they make no separate charges, nor do they abate of their charges, were you to dine out every day. There is no shyness in conversation, as at an English table. People of different countries and languages mix together, and converse as familiarly as old acquaintances. Three or four of our company were French

French emigrants. On one side of me sat a Mr. Washington, from Virginia, (no relation to the President, or very distant,) and on the other side a young man from Philadelphia, next to him a person from Newbury Port, three hundred and fifty miles north of Philadelphia. I found myself well entertained with their conversation, on many subjects new to me. In half an hour after the cloth was removed every person had quitted table, to go to their several occupations and employments, except the Frenchmen and ourselves; for the Americans know the value of time too well to waste it at the table. Here I met a Mr. Armstrong, once a clothier at Corsham, in Wilts, near my native place. When we meet a countryman in a remote part of the world, we speak to him as an intimate acquaintance, though perhaps we have never seen each other before. This was the case at present. I took a walk with him to Bunker Hill and Brede's Hill, the ground where the Americans, (*June 17, 1775,*) first resisted the attack of the British. A Captain Greatan accompanied us, who was an officer on the spot at the very time. He described the whole action, and shewed us the place where Dr. Warren fell; the point where the attack began, and the road by which the Americans retreated. The action was not fought on Bunker Hill, as is on record, but on Brede's Hill. It was but a detachment of the main army which were in action. We followed the same route the armies went, for two miles; we then filed off

off to the left, and came to the town of Cambridge, where the principal University in the state is established. It is called Harvard College, is an excellent institution, was founded about the year 1650, is well endowed, and supports three hundred students; two large handsome brick buildings separate from each other; a third has been taken down lately, to be re-built. We returned to Boston over the new bridge, a most prodigious work for so infant a country; a work, as Mr. Hobe observed, worthy the Roman Empire. It is a bridge over an arm of the sea, above one thousand eight hundred feet long, and about thirty-four wide, well lighted all the way and into Boston, about a mile in length. This bridge is built entirely of wood, and cost about twenty-four thousand pounds, and marks the genius and spirit of the town of Boston. It had been opened but about five months, when we passed it. About half way over the bridge, we observed two iron rings; Captain Greatan, by one of them, lifted up a trap door, and discovered a large room below, capable of holding two hundred men, to which we descended by stairs, and saw the machinery by which the draw bridge is lifted up for large vessels to pass. In hot weather, this must be a most delightful cool retreat, as well as an excellent place for bathing.

There are two other long wooden bridges leading from Boston, *Mystic* and *Dorchester*. The latter is

is built on the scite of an ancient Indian bridge, part of the causeway of which still remains perfect; but these are not to compare with the new bridge. A very elegant theatre was opened at Boston about three months ago, far superior in taste, elegance, and convenience, to the Bath, or any other country theatre that I ever yet saw in Eng'and. Mr. Hobe and I were there with Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan. The play and farce were *Inkle and Yarico*, and *Bon Ton*; I paid a dollar for a ticket. It held about twelve hundred persons. One of the *dramatis personæ* was a negro, and he filled his character with great propriety. The dres's of the company being perfectly English, and some of the actors (Jones and his wife) being those I had seen perform the last winter at Salisbury, in Shatford's company, made me feel myself at home. Between the play and farce, the orchestra having played *Ca Ira*, the gallery called aloud for *Yankee-doodle*, which, after some short opposition, was complied with. A Mr. Powell is the manager of the play-house. Mr. Goldfinch, the ingenious architect of this theatre, has also lately built an elegant crescent, called the Tontine, about fourteen or sixteen elegant houses, which let for near two hundred pounds sterlign a year.

In Boston, they have forty hackney coaches, and for a quarter dollar you are carried to any part of the town.

May

May 11. My Danish friend, Mr. Hobe, and myself dined with Mr. Charles Vaughan, a considerable merchant, to whom we had letters of introduction. Three days before this we were crossing the Bay of Fundy, and found the weather so cold that we were obliged to put on our great coats, and keep them close buttoned. To-day it is so hot and close, that we can scarcely bear the pressure of any clothes at all, or venture to walk out in the sunshine. I went twice with Mr. Vaughan's family to the Unitarian chapel, the only one yet opened in America, and is a proof of the encreased liberality of sentiment of the Bostonians. They have in a great measure lost that rigidity of manners, and vigilant way of keeping the Sunday, as to put people in the stocks who were seen walking in the streets during service. They no longer hang old women for witchcraft, as they did in the last century ; yet at the same time they maintain a general sobriety of manners, and the places of public worship, of which I think they have eighteen, are all well attended. Mr. Freeman is the minister of the Unitarians, who meet in what was called the King's chapel, before the revolution. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the town. He has a salary of about one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and the society is increasing. The clergy, however, refused to give him ordination on account of his opinions ; upon which, the principals of the congregation met and ordained him themselves.

Their

Their form of prayer is Dr. Clarke's reformed liturgy, with no addition whatever; some part was left out, and a few alterations made. No creed preserved but that called the Apostle's Creed; they have a baptismal confession for adult persons, and another for children.

There are many beautiful scenes around the town, and many views of the sea, and the green mountains in the distant horizon westward form a beautiful ground to the landscape.

On the south-west side of the town, there is a pleasant promenade, called the Mall, adjoining to Boston Common, consisting of a long walk shaded by trees, about half the length of the Mall in St. James's park. At one end you have a fine view of the sea. The common itself is a pleasant green field, with a gradual ascent from the sea shore, till it ends in Beacon Hill, a high point of land, commanding a very fine view of the country. On the top of it there stands a lofty pillar, the pedestal is square, was erected about three years ago, by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants of Boston, and has the following inscriptions on the four sides:

ON THE FIRST SIDE.

Americans! While from this eminence, scenes of luxuriant fertility, of flourishing commerce, and the

abodes of social happiness meet your view, forget not those who, by their exertion, have secured to you these blessings.

ON THE SECOND SIDE.

To commemorate that train of events which led to the American revolution, and finally secured liberty and independence to the United States, this column is erected by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Boston, 1790.

ON THE THIRD SIDE.

Stamp act passed 1765, repealed 1766.

Board of customs established, 1767.

British troops fired on the inhabitants of Boston, March 5, 1770.

Tea act passed, 1773.

Tea destroyed in Boston, December 16.

Port of Boston shut and guarded, June 1, 1774.

General Congress at Philadelphia, September 4.

Provincial Congress at Concord, October 11.

Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775.

Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

Washington took command of the army, July 2.

Boston evacuated, March 17, 1776.

Independence declared by Congress, July 4, 1776.

HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ON

ON THE FOURTH SIDE.

Capture of the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776.

Capture of the Hessians at Bennington, August 16, 1777.

Capture of the British army at Saratoga, October 17. Alliance with France, February 6, 1778.

Confederation of the United States formed, July 9.

Constitution of Massachusetts formed, 1780.

Bowdoin, President of Convention.

Capture of the British army at York (town) October 19, 1781.

Preliminaries of peace, November 30, 1782.

Definitive treaty of peace, September 10, 1783.

Federal constitution formed September 17, 1787.

And ratified by the United States, 1787 to 1790.

New Congress assembled at New York, April 16, 1789.

Washington inaugurated President, April 30.

Public debts funded, August 4, 1790.

This pillar standing on so high a situation, is seen in almost every part of Boston.

The harbour is a noble capacious one. The long wharf is a most convenient peninsula, improved by art, projecting into the sea, four or five hundred yards, and is about eighty feet wide. In the middle of it stands a long row of store houses, from end to end, which forms a very convenient

arrangement for ships, on both sides the wharf, to load and unload at opposite sides of the same warehouse at the same time. In these stores were casks of sugar and rice, bags of cotton and wool, pipe staves, lumber, iron bars, bags of nails, and, in short, every article of commerce. I never saw any thing equal to it in convenience.

On Sundays all the flags are hoisted on board the ships; and the harbour being pretty full of shipping, on account of the embargo, made last Sunday a very fine appearance. There were only three foreign flags in the port, and they were tri-coloured flags of France.

Vessels entered at the Port of Boston.

	1793.		1794.
Ships - - - - -	40	Ships - - - - -	78
Brigs and Snows -	146	Brigs and Snows -	143
Schooners - - - -	174	Schooners - - - -	210
Sloops - - - - -	44	Sloops - - - - -	28
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	404		464

I went with Mr. Freeman to that pleasant suburb, Charleston, called the mother of Boston. It is now entirely rebuilt, since it was burnt in the war, and is a very neat, clean, well built town. Here lives Mr. Jedidiah Morse, the famous editor of the first *American Geographical Grammar*, which has run through six editions in about three years. It is now universally taught in all the schools and seminaries throughout America. In this town Mr. Freeman took

took me to see a curious wool-card manufactory, worked by an horizontal air mill, like that at Battersea, though not so large. Of this mechanical application they claim the invention. The manufactory itself is curious and well worthy attention. It is a trade well encouraged here, for every house-wife keeps a quantity of these cards by her, to employ her family in the evenings, when they have nothing to do out of doors. The glass-house, and the duck or fail cloth manufactory, I did not see,

In Boston they have five or six printing offices, and they publish three newspapers, twice and three times a week, viz. *The Columbian Sentinel*, *The Mercury*, and *The Boston Gazette or Republican Journal*. A good market here for all kinds of provisions, which are brought every day in great plenty, and are sold much cheaper than at New York or Philadelphia.

In the year 1790, there were enumerated in Boston two thousand three hundred and seventy-six houses, which were computed to contain eighteen thousand and thirty-eight inhabitants.

Near Boston are the following manufactories established, according to the accounts given me by a considerable merchant there: A cotton and carpet manufactory at Worcester, carried on by Peter Stowell and Co. with a good capital; and one of woollen, by Thomas Stowell; at Newbury Port,

Joseph Brown, a clothier, makes a variety of woollen goods of the coarse kinds ; at Ipswich, the woollen manufactory, by Messrs. Warner and a Doctor Manning. There is also in this town, which is an inland situation, a large bone-lace manufactory, employing near an hundred cushions. But all these I judge rather the seeds of manufactories, than any large or permanent establishments.—That energy which is created in our country by necessity and difficulty of living, cannot take place there for many years ; nor need England fear a rivalship there, or in any other country. France, when disburthened of her present military government, will be many years in recovering her manufactories.

When we consider that the United States, with scarcely four millions of inhabitants, import annually of our manufactures more than twelve millions of dollars in value, it follows, that when her inhabitants are increased to eight millions, she will want manufactures to the annual amount of twenty-four millions of dollars. From hence I conclude, that her population and prosperity are an advantage to Great Britain. I am convinced that the ability of the United States to manufacture, cannot keep pace, by any means, with her increasing population ; at least for a century. It therefore follows, that she must increase in her demand for foreign manufactures ; and the Americans generally acknowledge that no country can supply them so well as Great Britain.

Journey

Journey from Boston to New York.

	Miles.		Miles.
To Cambridge	- 2	Wilbraham	- 7
Watertown	- 6	Springfield Plains	5
Waltham	- - 3	Springfield	- 1
Weston	- - 5	Suffield	- - 5
Sudbury	- - 3	Windsor	- - 8
Marlborough	- 9	Hartford	- - 8
Northborough	- 7	Wethersfield	- 6
Shrewsbury	- 4	Middleton	- 8
Worcester	- 9	Durham	- - 6
Leicester	- 6	Wallingford	- - 8
Spencer	- 5	Northford	- 7
Brookfield	- 10	Newhaven	- 8
Western	- 4	NEW YORK	- 91
Palmer	- - 10		<hr/> 251

WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1794, at three in the morning, I left Boston by the New York Mail Coach; I paid fourpence per mile currency, (i. e. threepence sterling) and was allowed fourteen pounds

luggage. It goes every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; a light easy carriage for six; no turnpikes in America, nor any fee to the drivers. Eight miles brought us, through Cambridge, where the University is, on to Watertown, an easy, pleasant, and good road. Here is established a woollen Manufactory, but I did not see it. The country houses are framed with timber, weather boarded, sashed, and neatly painted. I remarked that all the country-women, on the approach of the carriage, retired to their houses, and seemed either to have no curiosity, or were ashamed to be seen idle. Three miles more brought us to Waltham, a straggling village; here I was shewn, at the house where we stopped, some home-spun American cloth; it was kersey wove, made very stout, and large spun, but serviceable; they could fix no price to it per yard. The road now became unpleasant for some miles; the fences were only rude stones piled up loosely as if only removed out of the way. We now came to Weston, which is five miles from Waltham, and had brought in for our breakfasts, beef-stakes, coffee, bacon and eggs, and veal-cutlets, with toast and butter; the very sight of these things took away my appetite, the weather being intensely hot. Captain Flagg charged us two shillings a head for our dejeunè, which we thought dear. We paid the dearer, I suppose, because General Washington had been entertained, and slept at his house. It is just such another as the half-way house between Salisbury

bury and Wilton. About seven miles further, we came to a fine lake called Marlborough Pond ; the country appeared now to me very much like Hampshire. We soon passed Northborough and Shrewsbury. Worcester Pond, three miles long, beautifully surrounded with wood growing to the water's edge, in all its variety of greens ; the pine, however, seems to prevail most in this province. The country for ten miles in fine culture ; the land formerly much covered with large loose stones, which are gathered up and made into fences. Mr. Mower, the landlord of the inn, we were to dine at in Worcester, was a passenger with us, and gave us some information. He said you might buy in this neighbourhood a hundred acres of land in good culture, with a tolerable farm-house on it, for four hundred pounds (i. e. three hundred pounds sterling). Worcester, a neat, pleasant, clean town ; one long street, with two large meetings or churches ; it struck me as much resembling Lyndhurst in the New Forest ; we dined well on beef and veal, with plenty of greens, potatoes, and cucumbers, for one shilling and sixpence currency per head (i. e. one shilling and twopence sterling) ; and had as much good cyder as we could drink, into the bargain. I observed the women in the country towns wore no caps ; many had their hair plaited at full length down their backs, like a queue ; this very unbecoming fashion could only have been adopted from œconomy. This is but a modern town ; the

first male child born here is still living. I went out of curiosity, to the shop of Isaiah Thomas, the famous bookseller, whom *Brisot* celebrates as the *Didot* of the United States, and I bought a provincial almanac, and some newspapers of him. He has a well-furnished shop and a good printing office. His newspaper is as well conducted as any European paper whatever;—a great encourager of the liberal arts. A paper mill has lately been erected by him about a mile from the town. Most of the houses have a large court before them, full of lilacs and other shrubs, with a seat under them, and a paved walk up the middle. In this state the negroes are free and happy, are electors, but not elected to offices of state; their education, however, is the same as the whites. There is a tax in this state, for keeping a chaise, of about six shillings sterling per annum, and there is also a small poll tax. Mr. Mower said a man might keep a house, and live handsomely and comfortably for eighty pounds a year currency, or sixty pounds sterling, and keep a horse. There are two stages pass through this town every day, the one to Boston, about forty-six miles distant, the other to New York, about two hundred and four miles. No negro child is suffered to be indentured beyond twenty-four years of age, and must have the same advantage of education as other children. We now mounted our vehicle, and drove away to Leicester, six miles in three quarters of an hour.—A wide handsome street; no two houses

houses join; a very handsome presbyterian church, with a lofty steeple. We were almost melted with the intense heat of the weather, and not a breath of air to relieve us;—the thermometer was at ninety-one on this day at New York. I remarked over the doors of most houses in this country, boxes with pigeon holes, as I supposed, but I soon found they were for swallows to build in. This bird is much larger in America than in England, and of the colour of a pigeon. The robin is a bird as large as an English blackbird, and much of the shape of one, preserving no appearance like our robin, except in its colours. We now drove on six miles further, and came to Spencer, which Brissott calls, “a new village in the midst of the wood.” It might have been so in August, 1788, when he travelled this same road; but now it is all cultivated so much round it, that there is very little appearance of its having been in the midst of a wood. I observed a neat house, with a water-mill adjoining, and upon enquiry, found it was inhabited by a clothier, that is, one who mills and dresses home-spun woollen cloth for the housewives of the neighbourhood. It was now sun-set, twelve minutes after seven, which is thirty-four minutes earlier than it sets on this day at Salisbury; and the twilight so short, that before we got to Brockfield it was almost dark. Here we found a good inn, at the end of a green lawn or common, which thirty years before, was covered with a forest of trees;—now not a vestige

tige of a stump remaining. The landlord, Mr. Hitchcock, an intelligent, civil, and curious man; very inquisitive to know what he could about the passengers, as almost all the landlords are in this country. Briffott mistakes, in calling the distance from Spencer to Brockfield fifteen miles, it is but ten. The situation, as he observes, is very picturesque; it stands on the termination of a hill, from whence you look over a very extensive country, and see some very distant hills, almost lost in a blue haze;—it seemed to resemble some parts of Devonshire. At bed time I was sadly tormented with bugs, which abound very much in all this country, and are supposed to come from the woods. The Americans say they seldom or never bite them.

We were called at four o'clock next morning, to pursue our journey. We now got into another coach; it was hung light and pleasant—not such a one as Briffott found, without springs, and with only two horses—for we had four horses all the way to Newhaven, and very good ones, going from seven to nine miles an hour. Four miles brought us to Western, a few scattered houses; and ten miles further we came to Palmer, another township; no two houses hardly in sight of each other. What they called the street was nothing but a green lane; it was near thirty yards wide, and well fenced on both sides, and there was one beaten track about the

the mid-way, for the horses and carriages. Some woollen goods are here made, as I was told, and they had spinning jennies at work. We got our breakfast after some delay, and a very bad one it was; our bread was very heavy, seemed to be made of rye; the butter rank, the coffee ill-made;—the best article was the fried fish. We paid a quarter dollar each. Wilbraham, the next town, is six miles; we saw nothing remarkable there, but the country, in general, well cultivated. The wood, however, was chiefly pine in this neighbourhood. Springfield Plains, a pleasant open country, much like the neighbourhood of Alresford, in Hampshire; from fine plains, we descend gradually to a beautiful vale, watered by Connecticut River, which we now had the first view of. It is a charming river, winding, like the Thames, through a very fruitful valley. We now passed the Arsenal, and soon after the Powder Magazines;—both handsome new brick buildings. They were built, I believe, during the late war. Springfield is a very pleasant country town, the houses neat, clean, and well painted, chiefly of weather board; the streets were regular, and the houses join each other; it put me much in mind of Winbourn in Dorsetshire. Two newspapers printed here, three times a week. I went into one of the printing offices, and bought a provincial almanac; I collected some old newspapers there, of various parts of America; they afforded me much information as well as entertainment. A

Member

Member of Congress had just passed through the town, and reported that the embargo on vessels would be taken off the 25th instant; this I was glad to hear, as it would give me an opportunity of writing to England. There is a paper mill adjoining to this town, which is very thriving; and eleven other paper-mills in this state of Massachusetts, yet paper is a good article to import. Almost every town prints a newspaper, for they are great politicians, and interest themselves very much in the news of Europe. While our coachee, and all its passengers were passing this fine river in a scowl, some fishermen, in other boats, near us, were drawing the Seine for salmon, of which they caught many in our sight. I was struck with the similarity of the scene to one near Lymington. A weekly newspaper is published here under the title of the *Federal Spy*; an excellent paper. The country prospects now begin to be beautiful and cheerful, not so much stony ground as in the former part of our journey. We observe a school, by the road-side, in almost every parish;—one is just over as we pass it, and out of it run negro boys and girls, as well as white children, without any distinction. Five miles from Springfield, we enter Suffield, a pleasant little village. I heard there had been a pot-ash manufactory established here, but I did not see it. Next we came to Windsor, eight miles, a pleasant country town, resembling Frenchay, near Bristol. At this place we took up a clergyman, who was going

to

to New York, where I afterwards met with him again. He was a very sensible well educated man, very diffident and modest in his deportment. A road branched off here to our right hand, leading to Albany, about sixty miles distant. I now observe six or eight negroes working together in a field, well dressed as other people. Notwithstanding they are here free, and admitted to equal privileges with the white people, yet they love to associate with each other. It is observed, that they are naturally lazier, and will not work so hard as a white servant.—Perhaps, the remembrance of former compulsive service, may make them place a luxury in idleness. Nor do they yet seem to feel their importance in society ;—this is a portion of inheritance reserved to the next generation of them. I now saw a log-house, for the first time ; it was about thirty feet long, and six feet to the roof ; and consisted of logs or poles, with the bark on, laid upon each other ; at the four corners, where the logs crossed, they were notched together, and nailed ; and the interstices were plastered up with loam. I soon saw ten or twelve little heads peeping out at the window and door. The families, from hard labour and wholesome food, become very prolific. A passenger in our coachee, a stout hearty young man, said he was the youngest of fourteen children. We saw the wooden frame of many houses building ; this, and clearing the woods go on very fast. Their first crops are Indian corn and rye. Fine distant prospects,

pects. Came on to Hartford to dinner; to a very pleasant large inn, kept by Frederick Bull. I staid two days there, that I might have time to inspect the woollen manufactory of this place, and attend the debates of the House of Representatives of this state, at that time sitting; I dined this day at the ordinary, with near thirty of the members; I found them very friendly and affable, and pleased to converse with one *from the old country*;—very earnest to know whether, in general, we were well inclined towards them. They were very temperate, not sitting long after dinner—we sat down to dinner at one, and by a quarter after two, they adjourned to the house. I requested a seat in the gallery, to hear their debates, which was readily granted; and Dr. Porter requested a person to shew the English gentleman into a proper seat. Out of one hundred and seventy-seven members, there was but six absent: Their debates were conducted with great decorum; a Speaker in the chair; every man was heard patiently, without any interruption. There were some good orators among them;—Mr. Granger, member for Suffield; Mr. Stanley; Mr. Phelps; Gen. Hart, member for Saybrook; made as good speeches as many I have heard in our own House of Commons; plain in their dress, plain in their manners; with no other qualifications than good common sense, actuated by the love of their country. Two very interesting subjects were in debate:—a bill brought in to repeal a law, passed in October last, to order

“ That

" That the money arising from the sale of their
" lands, between the Ohio and Lake Erie, should
" be appropriated to encrease the salaries of the
" ministers of the gospel and the master of
" schools;”* and another bill (for its second read-
ing) “ To provide for thoſe poor and ſick negroes,
“ who having been freed from ſlavery, might be
“ left unprovided for; and that till the master was
“ exculpated, by receiving a certificate from the
“ state, that the negro was discharged in perfect
“ health, it ſhould be incumbent on the master to
“ continue to take care of him during ſickneſs, or,
“ at leaſt, pay the expences of his cure.”—I was
much pleased to ſee a legislature extend its humanity
and care ſo far.

The government of this state is allowed to ſurpaſs
moſt of the others; it was formed on a plan given
by the famous John Locke, as General Gates after-
wards informed me. It is about thrice as large as
Wiltshire, is better cultivated and more fully in-
habited than any other, as they reckon forty-five
persons to every ſquare mile. The clergy are choſen
by the people who pay them. Their ſalaries are in
general one hundred pounds a year; they associate
much with their people, affable and unrefeſered in
converſation, and very friendly to ſtrangers; by
this and other means, knowledge is more generally

* See Note I.

diffused

diffused among the common people than in any other state, and they are thrifty and industrious.

There is no religious establishment here, nor is any person more favored by the government for worshipping God one way than another ; yet religion flourishes amongst all ranks and degrees, from the senator to the wood-cutter ; they entertain no party-spirit against each other ; and their places of worship are well attended ; they wonder that any government should interfere in a concern of which they can be no judges, as it is of a spiritual nature, and can only be *properly* influenced by the hope of preferment in a future world.

I called at Colonel Wadsworth's, to whom I had a letter of introduction, but found he was at Philadelphia, being a Member of Congress ; Mrs. Wadsworth, however received me very politely, and desired her son to attend me, to shew me what was most worth my notice. In the course of conversation, I learned that *Briissot*, *Custine*, *Kosciusko*, had all been at their house.

Our first visit was to the woollen manufactory, established there about six years ago, of which *Morse*, in his *Geography*, speaks in high terms ; I found it much on the decay, and hardly able to maintain itself ; I saw two carding engines, working by water,

water, of a very inferior construction.* On walking down to Connecticut River, I observed a large pile of iron ore, which, Mr. Wadsworth told me, was dug a few miles up the river. We next went on the roof of a new built house, to enjoy the charming prospect; it was a fine clear day; we traced the meanders of this noble river to a vast distance; ships, freighted with merchandize, passing up and down in full sail; a beautiful distant country, abounding with wood and with hills; the towns of Middleton, Wethersfield, Glastonbery, East Hartford, and Windsor, were within view, and the country finely cultivated;—very similar, indeed, to many scenes in England; being, in fact, planned and cultivated by men who came originally from England.

At Frederick Bull's tavern, where I lodged, we had excellent provisions: beef, mutton, and veal, as good as in England; tea and coffee of the best kind; three sorts of sugar brought always to the table;—the muscovado, the fine lump sugar, and the maple; from the novelty of it, I preferred the last, though I could not find much difference in the taste of it. At breakfast with us the first morning, was an American officer, in his uniform, the first I had seen;—it was a blue coat of superfine cloth, with scarlet facings and cuffs; a buff cassimere waistcoat and breeches, and looked very becom-

See Note II,

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ing on him, being a very handsome well-built man, of full six feet in height. I observed the people here were all very great politicians, and ready to ask me more questions than I was inclined to answer, though I am far from being reserved. They asked me for English newspapers, which I let them have; also *Jordan's Debates in Parliament, Margaret's Trial*; the latter was read with great avidity, and borrowed by several; and next morning, Dr. Potter and another gentleman came and requested I would lend it, that they might have it reprinted at Hartford, at their own expence.

This town was founded anno 1636, by Mr. Hooker. The rights of primogeniture are unknown in this state: all the children of a parent are deemed equal objects of his care as well as love; and he must leave them an equal share of his property; this is a great public advantage, as it prevents any overgrown fortunes continuing long together, and keeps society nearly on a level; in some cases, I believe the elder son has a double share. I never observed a single person in rags, or with any appearance of distress or poverty; yet I looked into all the poor habitations I could find, which were very few indeed. I could have bought good land, within two miles of this town for fifteen pounds an acre.

The state-house stands in the center of the town,
where

where the three principal roads meet. It lately suffered by fire, and is now rebuilding in a very handsome style. Two newspapers are published here every week; the *Connecticut Journal*, Wednesday; and the *Connecticut Courant*, Monday.

Hartford contains about four thousand inhabitants; the streets wide, strait, and well built; it stands at the head of the navigable part of Connecticut River; it is esteemed so very healthy a place, that, by the bills of mortality for thirteen years past, it exhibits only one death for sixty-five persons, in the course of each year, strangers and new settlers included. This is not the case at Newhaven, the other principal town of this state, to which I am next travelling.

May 17. At four in the morning, I left Hartford in one of the coaches which travel three times a week from Boston to New York;—it takes eight persons. When we left Hartford, a very reverend looking old gentleman accompanied us, with a tremendous full-bottomed wig of the cut of the last century. A young gentleman who sat next me, told me it was Deacon Bishop, an elder of the presbyterian church at Newhaven, where Dr. Edwards is minister. He spoke very seldom, yet when he did, he appeared amiable and intelligent, not at all corresponding with his primitive dress and appearance. We had now, near Middleton, a fine view of Connecticut

necticut River, very similar to the view between Bemerton and Wilton, looking towards Lord Pembroke's park. After passing Middleton, I saw the first maple sugar tree;—many afterwards that had been tapped. There are many other kinds of maple trees; the black, the white, and the red do not produce the saccharine liquor. Twenty-three pounds were procured in twenty-four hours, by Arthur Noble, from two trees, which produced him four pounds thirteen ounces of good grained sugar; but this is an extraordinary instance. Peas not yet in bloom. The rye, I observe, is more cultivated here than wheat; next to that, is Indian corn. They have of late declined raising wheat on the maritime states, on account of the Hessian fly; moreover, the lands for want of manure, do not make such profitable crops in wheat as in rye. I observe in the hedges and fields, a great many double blossom peach trees.—This fruit is so plenty in Long Island, as frequently to feed their pigs with them. We had four excellent horses, and they took us on at the rate of eight miles an hour;—one of them, a Danish horse, which cost an hundred dollars. We came first to Wethersfield, five miles from Hartford, on the banks of Connecticut River. It is famous for onions. Glastonbury is on the opposite side. Middleton was the next place, eight miles. From the hill, entering the town, you look back on a beautiful prospect towards Hartford. Here we quitted the banks of this noble river, and proceeded to the township of Durham;

ham ; the houses so scattered as hardly to be in sight of each other, extending thus four miles. It was a very mean house at which we breakfasted, the worst I have seen ; the accommodations equally bad, and for which, as is generally the consequence, we paid very dear. Our bread was cake made of rye, and only half baked ; beef steaks fried in lard ; veal-cutlets very greasy and black ; the tea and coffee-smoky. Our sugar was from the maple tree, of which we observed many growing by the road side, for several miles back.—At breakfast I was offered by one of the passengers five hundred weight of it, for fourpence halfpenny sterling per pound, but it is contrary to the laws of England to import it.

Under many of the maple trees, I observed the wooden troughs remaining, and the taps still in the trunk, although the sap season had been over about six weeks, being only while the sap is rising. A frosty night always makes a plentiful distillation next morning. A passenger told me that a barrel of juice made six quarts of molasses, which produces ten or eleven pounds of sugar.* It is a very handsome tree, and easily distinguished from all others, by its larger size, thick verdure, and beautiful conic form. These industrious Connecticut men also extract a liquor from the birch tree, (or the beach, I forget which) whereof they make a drink much re-

* See Note III.

sembling beer. The soil of the country, as we approach Wallingford, begins to appear red, like that about Bristol. At Northford, thirty miles from Hartford, I observed a great many plantations of mulberry trees, and on enquiry, found it was for the purpose of breeding silk worms, of which some families breed two hundred thousand, as I was informed. At one house where I stopped, a young woman told me that herself and sister had last year raised silk enough to make eighteen yards of florentine, and that the township sent to market in one year as much silk as made three hundred yards. She told me that the check window curtains were her own making, of flax, raised, dressed, and spun by herself and sister, as well as the bed-furniture of the house. A gentleman in the coachee with us, told me that he had a pair of breeches of it, and that it was stouter and better than any he got from Europe. Mr. *Aspinwall*, of *Newhaven*, is the public-spirited man who brought it forward about ten years since; I saw his house on the right hand, about three miles before we came to Newhaven. In this district they also raise a great deal of flax, and spin and weave it into sheeting, curtains, bed-furniture, &c. &c. of which I saw a great deal manufacturing.

Morse, in his *Geography*, mentions a discovery, made in this neighbourhood, of extracting oil from sun-flower seeds, of which he says large quantities are

are made. I enquired at Hartford, Middleton, and many other places, and no person could give me the least information about it. In the neighbourhood of Newhaven, there is an insect that pitches on the wet linen as it hangs out to dry, which leaves an orange-red stain behind, that cannot be got out; it is supposed to be the real cochineal fly.

As we approached Newhaven, I observed three remarkable high mountains, like the cliffs of a sea-coast, or the back of the Isle of Wight, against which it was evident the sea must formerly have beat, although at present it is two or three miles within land, Newhaven standing below it. The sea has retired from this coast very considerably, within memory of many of the inhabitants; and it has been gradually retiring ever since, all along the coast, as far as New York; so that in a course of time, it is probable Long Island may become a part of the Continent. This is easily to be accounted for, when we consider that, besides Connecticut, the New Thames, and Stratford Rivers, there are thirty-eight other streams empty themselves into the Sound. Add to this, that when a current sets in from the N. E. the mud and slime brought in by it must continually be deposited there, as the other end of the Sound, towards New York, is closed up nearly by large beds of stone, which occasions those dangerous eddies called Hell Gates.

May 17. I arrived at Newhaven to dinner. It is a very neat pleasant town, was founded in 1637. It has a large area or market place in the centre, one hundred yards square. Three wide streets, parallel to each other, lead from it on each of the four sides. There are four churches of the Presbyterian persuasion, one Episcopalian chapel, and a Methodist meeting. Many handsome well-looking houses, though chiefly built of wood, and separated by a court or garden from its neighbour; a very sandy soil; the situation low and flat. The society of the town is particularly agreeable and pleasant; many men of liberal education residing there; to some of whom I was introduced while at Hartford; Dr. Potter, Dr. Beach, Pierpoint Edwards, Mr. Hilhouse, &c. &c. There are several members of the Congress who occasionally come and reside here, besides its being the constant residence of the Provost and gentlemen belonging to Yale College.

I went over the College, which stands in the market place. It consists of two brick edifices, one hundred feet long, and three story high. It was founded in the year 1700: it was but in bad condition when I saw it; very dirty, particularly the library. The books were numerous, but very old and in bad condition; two large globes of Senex's, a large electrical apparatus, a good reflecting telescope, and a cabinet of curiosities, with which I was much entertained; viz. Indian helmets, curiously

woven

woven with feathers; warlike dresses and belts of Wampum. Two large teeth of the Mammoth, found on the banks of the Ohio, in the shape of human cheek teeth; I measured them with my handkerchief, and applied it to a foot rule, and found their dimensions to be twenty-two inches round horizontally, and twenty inches long when I measured longitudinally, over the top and between the roots. The skins of two beautifully spotted snakes, eighteen feet long, from South America; an Indian calumet or pipe of peace; a young alligator, preserved in spirits; instruments of war and of fishing, from Nootka Sound. Cloth made at Otaheite. A curious frog, with a long tail like a lizard. Several pieces of asbestos found in that neighbourhood. But what most particularly struck me, was a snake with two distinct heads: I asked the librarian, whether this was not considered as a monster, a *lusus naturæ*? He assured me not, and, that in that neighbourhood they had often been found alive. This one was preserved in spirits, in size, colour, and shape, like our *slow worm*, about eight or nine inches long; the two heads were of the same size, and every way perfect, branching off equally from the trunk, in opposite directions, one inch and a quarter in length. I afterwards saw at Philadelphia, in Peale's museum, two others of this sort, only that one of them had three heads; neither of them in a straight direction with the body. I did not see Dr. Styles, the president of the

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lege,

lege, as he was gone to New York that day. The students had all been dismissed to their respective homes, three months before, on account of the epidemic or putrid fever, which then raged in the town.

We dined at a very good tavern there. We had on our table, mutton, veal, plenty of garden stuff, with cucumbers, a good fallad, with cyder and brandy, for all which we paid only half a dollar, or two and three-pence sterling. One of my companions in the coach, was a Mr. M'Intosh, originally from Bocking, in Essex. He took me in a one-horse chair to see his large manufactory, which he had lately established at a head of water, about three miles from Newhaven. It is patronised by the State, which has already advanced him ten thousand dollars, and engaged to go as far as sixty thousand ; they being very anxious to establish the woollen and cotton manufactory in that district. But from what I saw of the undertaking, I am convinced, a great deal of money will be sunk to very little purpose. The building is one hundred feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, and four story high. There is not a single window placed on the north side, which is the best of all lights for a manufactory. There were two carding engines finished and at work, but both were very much warped and cracked, by the heat and dryness of the room, as well as from being made of unseasoned wood. Two flubbing and two spinning machines of good and complete

plete workmanship, but the cotton yarn, which was then spinning, was not better than candlewick yarn. He has a water wheel of thirty feet diameter, and eight feet wide, but I think they will often be in want of water to drive it : the cards were very badly made. He has erected forges on the spot, and is making the heavy wrought and cast iron wheels, brasses, screws, spindles, &c. at a vast expence. The coal for working and smelting is brought from Virginia. A vast number of workmen are employed in this department at a very heavy expence. He has many English workmen engaged at great wages, particularly one from Sir George Young's manufactory at Ottery, in Devonshire, who engages to undertake the spinning worsted by water ; a promise I do not think he will ever perform.

Newhaven seems a neat pleasant town, but lies low, and as several stagnant waters near it which accounts for the contagious fevers and disorders so common there. There is a long wharf projects forty yards into the sea, against which vessels moor to receive their cargoes. I counted about twenty in the harbour, but there were none of more than two hundred tons burden ; the water being too shallow for large vessels. Three or four packets sail every week from hence to New York, which is ninety-four miles distance, for a passage on board of which, you pay two dollars and a half, (or eleven shillings

and threepence sterling) and are found in diet and bedding, and every thing necessary. The remainder of the road by land to New York, being no ways pleasant, and some part very rough and stony, I determined to go by water.

*General Observations on the Country through which
I have already passed.*

The best houses in Connecticut are inhabited by lawyers. The spring season about three weeks later than in England. They raise pine apples here; Mr. Alton Harvey, of Salem, and Mr. Barrell, of Boston, have excellent hot houses: I bought very good ones at New York for twenty-pence a piece sterling, but these were brought from the Bahama Islands. Most country families make a soft soap for common use, out of ashes, and kitchen stuff or fat. I found it lathered like any other soap, and scoured as clean: no tax on soap or candles.

The bread in most country places is very bad; rather indifferent at Boston, (at the lodging houses at least) but very good at New York. I have seen scarce one field of turnips, and very few of wheat. Most of the good houses have a conductor on the top, by which means, though they have frequent and heavy storms of thunder and lightning, they seldom do much mischief.

A great

A great variety of birds, very different from ours; wood peckers of many different kinds, some of very beautiful plumage; fly catchers and king birds. This last, though a small bird, is a great tyrant and will attack almost any bird. If it meets a hawk you may see them both mount instantly almost perpendicular, but the king bird has the advantage, and will fix himself on the back of the hawk till he has torn off his feathers and vanquished him.

The houses which we passed in the woods are generally built after the following mode: a framed work of timber, weather boarded and roofed with shingles, two story high, besides the attic; a good cellar beneath with three steps up into the house, two windows on each side the door, five in the next story, all sashed, and the whole neatly painted; some of a free stone colour, others white with green doors and window shutters. The women and children in most of the country places, go without caps, shoes, or stockings.

Eight years ago, the road from Boston to New-haven a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, could scarcely maintain two stages and twelve horses; now it maintains twenty stages weekly, with upwards of an hundred horses; so much is travelling increased in this district.

Saturday. At four o'clock in the evening, I went on board the Catharine Packet, Captain Clark, just then opportunely setting sail, as I returned from Mr. M'Intosh's manufactory. I found good and convenient accommodation aboard this packet, which was kept very neat and clean, according to the account Brissot gave of them. We weighed anchor immediately, with a very fine north wind. At eight o'clock, we passengers, twelve in number, sat down to regale ourselves on tea, coffee, biscuit, bread and butter, clams, radishes, cyder, brandy and water, &c. &c. Two of our company were ladies, for whom, two beds in the inner cabin were provided, perfectly decent and well contrived. In the outer cabin, there were only eight beds for ten of us. Upon drawing lots, I was fortunate enough to get number one, which entitled me to the first choice. I chose the upper birth, on the larboard side, where I had a little slide to open in the side of the vessel for air, whenever I found it grow too warm which I found very convenient. The vessel sailed so steady, that I could hardly conceive that I was on shipboard; yet, to my great astonishment, we reached New York in less than eight hours, sailing twelve knots an hour. When I heard the Captain call out that we were passing Hell Gates, I started from my bed, and went on deck to see this tremendous eddy. A vast number of rocks seem to lie in the bed of the channel, which occasions the tide at every ebb and flow to roll over them with a monstrous

monstrous surge; and yet to those who are acquainted with the passage, there is very little danger; it resembled shooting London bridge. Long Island, which was close on our left hand, appeared very pleasant; neat country houses dispersed all along the sea shore, with pleasant gardens and shrubberies adjoining. I particularly observed Mr. Delafield's, who is said to have made a considerable fortune at once, by buying up the American bonds, which the government paid off at par. We also saw on the New York side, the large cotton manufactory belonging to Dickson, Livingston and Co., which I purpose visiting.

Account of the City of New York.

WE moored our vessel at Burling slip at four in the morning, and after a little refreshment I landed, and enquired out the Tontine coffee-house. New York is much more like a city than Boston, having broad footways paved, with a curb to separate them from the road. The streets are wider, and the houses in a better style. Boston is the Bristol, New York the Liverpool, and Philadelphia the London, of America. The Tontine tavern and coffee-house is a handsome large brick building; you ascend six or

eight steps under a portico, into a large public room which is the Stock Exchange of New York, where all bargains are made. Here are two books kept, as at Lloyd's, of every ship's arrival and clearing out. This house was built for the accommodation of the merchants, by Tontine shares of two hundred pounds each. It is kept by Mr. Hyde, formerly a woollen-draper in London. You can lodge and board there at a common table, and you pay ten shillings currency a day, whether you dine out or not. No appearance of shop windows as in London; only stores, which make no shew till you enter the houses. House rent is very dear; a hundred pounds sterling a year is a very usual price for a common storekeeper.

Dined the first day with Mr. Comfort Sands, a considerable merchant, to whom I brought a letter from his son in London. In the evening called on Mr. Jay, brother to the Ambassador, and took a walk with him and Mr. Armstrong, to the Belvidere, about two miles out of New York towards the Sound—an elegant tea drinking house, encircled with a gallery, at one story high, where company can walk round the building and enjoy the fine prospect of New York harbour and shipping. You have a delightful sea view from thence, commanding Staten, Long Island, and Governor's Island, Paulus Hook, Brooklyn and the Sound, names very familiar to us during the American war.

There

There were also formerly fine orchards on the lands side, but these were entirely cut down by the troops for winter firing.

From hence we crossed the Boston road, to another tea drinking house and garden, the Indian Queen. This place was filled by Frenchmen with their families. Here they all wear the tricoloured cockade, I observed, whether aristocrats or democrats.

May 19. Dined with Mr. Jay, and in the evening went to the theatre with Mrs. Sands and her two daughters. Mrs. Cowley's play, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband*, with the farce of *Hob in the Well*; the actors mostly from England: price of admittance to the boxes, one dollar. A very bad theatre; a new one is going to be built by subscription, under the direction of Hodgkinson, the present manager. Mrs. Wrighten, who used to sing at Vauxhall twenty years ago, and was afterwards an actress at Bristol, is one of their principal female performers; her voice is as clear and shrill as ever. I think them altogether far inferior to the Boston company.

In 1740, there was but one printing press in New York; now there are near twenty, and some map engravers. The following newspapers are published at New York: the *Daily Avertiser*, *American Minerva*, *Daily Gazette*, *Diary*, *Evening Post*, *Green-*

leaf's New York Journal, published Wednesdays and Saturdays, price to subscribers three dollars, or thirteen shillings and sixpence sterling per annum; and one other that I do not know the name of.

At first my lodgings were at the Tontine coffee house, but afterwards I moved to more private lodgings, at Mrs. Loring's, near the battery. This is the pleasantest situation imaginable. Our common sitting room was fifty feet by thirty, and twenty in height, with windows on two sides of it. As we sat at dinner, we could see the vessels, on one side the room, sailing out of the harbour; and on the other, the same turning up Hudson's River, apparently sailing round the house, within fifty yards of us. We could also see Long Island, Governor's, and Staten Islands, as well as the Narrows beyond them all, where every ship must first appear, before it can make the harbour; and with our glasses we could descry them, oftentimes a day before they came in. It was so much of sea, that we could see the porpoises roll and tumble about at no great distance from us. At this house lodged Mr. Genet, the late French Ambassador; Mr. Joseph Priestly, waiting the arrival of his father; Mr. Henry, of Manchester; Captain Lindzey, formerly of his majesty's ship, the Pearl frigate, and two or three gentlemen from Connecticut.

Mr. Genet is on the eve of marriage with General

ral Clinton's daughter. Being a Girondist, he must not return to France again : he has now bought an estate near Jamaica, in Long Island, where he intends wholly to reside. Mr. Priestly came out in October last, with a view of engaging in the cotton manufacture, but he has now no great opinion of that line. He has been to inspect several of the most considerable manufactures, particularly that large undertaking at Paterson, near Newark, in which Colonel Hamilton so much interests himself. He says, " it has been brought forward at a very heavy expence, is badly conducted, and will become a heavy loss to the first undertakers; and that such undertakings will continue to decline, till the country is so full of inhabitants, as not to employ themselves on the land, which at present commands a great preference."

Under this conviction, he, with Mr. Cooper, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Humphries', Mr. Henry, Mr. Fitzsimmons, a member of congress, and many others, had contracted for three hundred thousand acres, on the Susquehanah, about forty miles above Northumberland, near the Loyal Soc Creek, intending there to form an English settlement ; but owing to the absence of Mr. Cooper, who went to England to fetch his family, and some disagreements among the parties, the scheme is since given up.

Mr. Priam at dinner one day, was telling us, that
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in the neighbourhood of Worcester, in Connecticut, when their apple trees grow old and decayed, it was customary to strip off the bark, from such trees, and then it would have a new smooth bark, and bear with fresh vigour. This diverted Mr. Genet extremely; he was too polite to say directly, that he doubted the fact; but declared that he thought the receipt for restoring youth, had been lost ever since the days of Medea: that it was a most happy discovery, and if it could be removed from trees to men, he would himself, when he was old, undergo the operation, and publish the receipt for the good of mankind. We all rallied the gentleman a good deal upon it, as it is generally understood, when you strip a tree of its bark, you kill it. Mr. Priam, however, the next day brought Mr. White, another gentleman of Connecticut, to us at breakfast, who confirmed the assertion as a fact within his own knowledge.

May 20. In the evening, I went with Mr. Priestly and Mr. Armstrong, in a boat, over to Long Island. We walked over the lines and trenches at Brooklyn, occupied in the late wars, first by General Washington and the Americans, and afterwards by General Howe and the British troops. It does not appear to have been a very strong post.

May 21. I went with Mr. Hyde and Mr. Armstrong in a chaise, to a country house and garden, belong-

belonging to the former ; here I observed the peas and beans were entirely burnt up by the sun for want of rain ; he said, the soil here was so sandy, that they required rain every other day, and there had none fallen now for the last two months : he asked me if I could send him a gardener from England ; if unmarried, he would give him forty pounds a year currency, besides his board, and would pay his passage in the steerage ; if married, he would also board his wife, and employ her in washing, ironing, and any other work she was fit for, at the usual wages.

May 22. After a very hot and sultry day, (thermometer at 86) at four in the afternoon, came on a very heavy thunder storm, with lightning, which lasted twelve hours ; the wind was south-west at its commencement, but soon after changed to north-west. A friend of mine in England, who kept a daily account of the weather, states it at this time, in Wiltshire, to be uncommonly cold ; the wind changing vice versa, from N. W. to S. W. dull and cloudy, but no rain. By comparing his account with mine, I find the weather very often the reverse of each other : for instance, the seventeenth of May was close, hot, thundery weather in England ; at New York it was such a hard frost, as entirely to destroy their crop of French beans. The last winter, which has been altogether so intensely cold with us, has been uncommonly mild with them.

A close

A close comparison of such meteorological diaries, might, perhaps, lead to some useful discoveries respecting the weather and its variations.

•*May 23.* Though the rain has ceased, it is still hot and close, and the night insupportable. I went this morning, with Mr. Priestly and Mr Henry, to breakfast with General Gates, the hero of Saratoga. He has a very pleasant country situation, about three miles from New York, on the borders of the Sound; from whence you have a good view of Long Island, and of the shipping. He received us very hospitably. His wife is a pleasant, chatty, fat little woman, of sixty; and described to us a visit paid to them by an Indian warrior, whose dignity of manners, and serious behaviour, were both engaging and respectable.—Seeing a servant holding a silver waiter, and carrying the cups thereon, he observed, “the servant was putting it to a wrong use; a hole should have been drilled in it, and it should have been hung round the neck, for then it would have made an excellent breast plate.” He also remarked on the want of good judgment among the white people, in having their bed-rooms piled on the top of the others; “walking upwards is so unnatural, especially when there was so much room on the ground; besides, you were in that situation so easily surprised by the enemy, who could put a fire under you, and burn you, while you were asleep.” Many other observations, equally odd, he also made, all of which

which I make no doubt he was convinced were according to the true dictates of nature and common sense, and the fitness and reason of things.

The old general, upon finding I came from Wiltshire, called me countryman, and said he was born not far from me, near Totness, in Devonshire. He is quite the uncle Toby ; all his ideas and expressions are still military ; at the same time so modest, as not to mention any thing relating to Saratoga, or any of his own military achievements. We were speaking of the advance of land, and he informed us of a large tract within his own knowledge, bought five years ago, for three-pence an acre, and lately sold again at four shillings. Chancellor Livingston, who called on us at Mrs. Loring's to day, says that, on an average, in the last twelvemonth, they have doubled in value ; that eighteen months ago, he was offered one hundred and twenty thousand acres for two shillings an acre ; that a week after, when inclined to accept it, he found it had been sold at two shillings and sixpence ; but that lately, it had been disposed of at sixteen shillings an acre.

May 24, 1794. As I was getting up in the morning, I heard drums beating and fifes playing. I ran to the window, and saw a large body of people on the other side of the Governor's House, with flags flying, and marching two and two towards the water-side. What, thought I, can the meaning of this

this be? The peaceful Americans with the ensigns of war? What! have the Americans a standing army too in time of peace? The sound of the drum is what I have not heard since I left England. I hastened down stairs, and the mystery was soon explained: it was a procession of young tradesmen going in boats to Governor's Island, to give the state a day's work. Fortifications are there erecting for strengthening the entrance to New York harbour; it is a patriotic and general resolution of the inhabitants of this city, to work a day gratis, without any distinction of rank or condition, for the public advantage, on these fortifications. To-day, the whole trade of carpenters and joiners; yesterday, the body of masons; before this, the grocers, school-masters, coopers, and barbers; next Monday, all the attorneys and men concerned in the law, handle the mattock and shovel, the whole day, and carry their provisions with them. How noble is this! How it cherishes unanimity and love for their country! How much does it tend to unite all ranks of people, and render the social compact firm and united!

Young Priestly and Dr. Henry's son, of Manchester, who have just enrolled themselves citizens of the United States, tell me, that they worked with spade, pick-axe, and wheel-barrow, a whole day there, amidst the most cheerful society imaginable.

May

May 26. Great expectations by some and apprehensions by others, are entertained of a war with England, on account of Simcoe's having entered the territory of the United States at the falls of Miami, and built a fort there. Mr. Randolph, the secretary, has written to Mr. Hammond, our envoy at Philadelphia, upon it, and his answer is by no means conciliatory.

May 27. Mr. J. Priestly, Mr. Henry, and myself, dined with Mr. Osgood, formerly a considerable merchant, but now retired from business. He is a leading man in the anti-federal interest. He married a widow of the name of Franklin, with whom he had a fortune of thirty thousand pounds.

May 28. We three went over to Governor's Island, to see the new fortifications. General Clinton was there to inspect the trying of some cannon just planted on the new battery, and we saw the first discharge, and afterwards returned with his Excellency, in his eight-oared barge.

I went with Mr. Lewis to the federal hall, to see the entry in the state books of some stock bought for a friend of mine in England; there I was shewn a handsome library, with a large collection of books; some good paintings also by Trumbull (an American artist, student under West) of General Washington, Governor Clinton, and Mr. Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury.

May

May 30. This is the eighth day of successive rain, all the cellars and underground kitchens in the neighbourhood are afloat; at Mrs. Loring's we walked on boards to the garden.

It is observed at New York and Philadelphia, that the rains which have fallen so heavily from the twenty-second of May, to the middle of June are very uncommon. At Philadelphia, the river Delaware has risen three inches higher than was ever known before. These are generally very dry months.

May 31. Went with a party to see Dickson's cotton manufactory at Hell Gates, about five miles from New York. It is worked by a breast water wheel, twenty feet diameter. There are two large buildings four story high, and eighty feet long. In one shop I saw twenty-six looms at work, weaving fustians, calicoes, nankeens, nankinets, dimities, &c. and there are ten other looms in the neighbourhood. They have the new-invented spring shuttle. They also spin by water, using all the new improvements of Arkwright and others. Twelve or fourteen workmen from Manchester. All the machinery in wood, steel, and brass, were made on the spot from models brought from England and Scotland. They are training up women and children to the business, of whom I saw twenty or thirty at work; they give the women two dollars a week, and find them in board

board and lodging ; the children are bound apprentice till twenty-one years of age, with an engagement to board, clothe and educate them. They have the machine called the mule, at which they have spun cotton yarn so fine as twenty-one hundred scains to the pound, and they purpose making muslins. My observations on the undertaking are ;— the situation is not well chosen ; they have sunk a vast deal of money in buildings and machinery unnecessarily, which is a heavy tax on the undertaking, so that the interest of the money will eat up almost all the profit ; they are so deficient in water in summer time to keep the wheel going, that to remedy this, a thousand pounds more is to be laid out, to erect in the sea another large wheel to work by the ebb and flow of the tide, to raise water into the reservoir, to supply this deficiency. The English workmen are dissatisfied, and ready to leave the factory as soon as they have saved up a few pounds, in order to become landholders up the country, and arrive at independence. The company also try at too many things, and the goods they make are very inferior to what they get from us.

The famous cotton manufactory for fustians, corderoys, and jeans, at Beverley, in Massachusets, of which such favorable hopes were entertained for five years past, does not answer ; so says Mr. C. V. of Boston, who belongs to a society for encouraging under-

undertakings of this kind. They had a capital lent them at three per cent. and workshops built for them, and yet they are gone behind hand.

I saw another cotton manufactory at Brooklyn, in Long Island ;—a double carding engine worked by a horse; a flubbing, and two spinning machines, all of very good workmanship. This was a small concern, where they make yarn for sale, and employ no weavers; and it *seems* to answer well.

The general error of all their large undertakings has been, their laying out their capital in large buildings and an unnecessary stock of machinery, &c. which brings a heavy mortgage on the concern, before they actually begin. They also put the whole business under the care of a chief workman (being ignorant themselves) who has no interest in an economical management of the concern. The large cotton manufactory at Paterson, fifteen miles west of New York, has almost been ruined twice by such men.

June 1. Priestly, Henry, and myself, went, accompanied by Mr. Genet, (the ci-devant ambassador from France) to the new Presbyterian Meeting, where we heard Dr. Rodgers preach, and afterwards administer the Lord's Supper to near two hundred people, who, in companies of forty or fifty at a time, succeeded each other in a large enclosed

part

part of the Meeting, near the communion table. "I invite," says he, "all of you to partake of the Lord's Supper; but none," said he, lifting up his hand, and throwing his palm outwards towards Governor Clinton's seat, where the Priestlys' were, "no none of those who deny the divinity of our Saviour!" Query—was this a mark of his attachment to the principles of Christianity—or of illiberality? As soon as we came out, Mr. Lewis addressed us with the pleasing news that the *Sansom*, the ship in which Dr. Priestly embarked from England, was arrived at Sandy Hook; where she waited for a pilot, and would probably come up the Narrows the next day. The town had been some time expecting his arrival, and several societies intended shewing him particular honor.

In the afternoon I went to hear Dr. Lynn, at the Dutch Reformed Church: this is a large handsome meeting-house, with an organ in the gallery. The prayers in English, and the sermon delivered extempore, as is the case at all the meetings. They use Dr. Watts's Psalms, mixed with some others of Heidelberg composition, and there is bound up at the end, the confession of Dort and of Augsburgh; also the form used in marriage, which is there always performed in the evening. No places of worship are open three times a day, except the two episcopal churches (and St. George's chapel, I believe.)

Owing

Owing to some accidents, or contrary wind, Dr. and Mrs. Priestly did not arrive till Wednesday, the fourth of June. Joseph Priestly, their eldest son, who had been waiting three weeks or a month for their arrival, took a boat to meet them as the ship came in, and they landed at the Battery in as private a manner as possible, where young Mrs. Priestly and a friend or two received them; they went immediately to Mrs. Loring's lodging-house close by. It was soon known through the city, and next morning the principal inhabitants of New York came to pay their respects and congratulations; among others, Governor Clinton, Dr. Prevost, bishop of New York, Mr. Osgood, late envoy to Great Britain, the heads of the college, most of the principal merchants, and deputations from the corporate body and other societies. No man in any public capacity could be received with more respect than he was. The Addresses delivered to him by a deputation from Columbia college, from the Democratic and Tammany societies, from the body of British and Irish republican settlers, &c. &c. are already published in all the papers, with the Doctor's Answers.

One circumstance is worthy notice; his answer to the Democratic society, which pleased every body, except the society itself. They had addressed him with a view of his uniting with them, as a partisan against that country that had used him so ill; but the Doctor, true to his professions when in England,

land, told them; he came there not to be a public or political character, nor to accept of any public employment, but to spend his days in study, and privacy with his own family, his three sons being already settled among them.

The first principles of this club, is a *rooted aversion* to the government and policy of Great Britain; and a close attachment to French politics. It produced the following excellent Letter, addressed to him in the public papers, which seemed to be generally well received:

“ *To JOSEPH PRIESTLY, LL. D. &c.*

“ SIR,

“ A STRANGER arrived in a new country, with whose opinions, habits, &c. he has but that imperfect acquaintance which is formed by literary correspondence, will be safer by preserving a respectful distance from, than by an intimate union with any party, who may step forward and endeavour, by a flattering address, to prepossess his mind in their favor.

“ Your Answer to the Address of the Democratic society of New York is modest and decent; it conveys ideas of peace and harmony with all the world; but differing from their expectations: they hoped to have found in you the enemy of those who had persecuted you; they trusted that you were, like

themselves, unable to forget wrongs ; that because you had written and preached in favor of the unity of the Deity, you, therefore, (with them) were averse to the principles of Christianity, inculcated in the sermon of Jesus Christ ;—‘ Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God. Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice and be glad, for great is your reward in heaven ; for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.’

“ Your answer to them convinces a number of your friends that they were and are mistaken in their ideas of your resentment. There are few men in America who will not be happy in the acquaintance of a person distinguished as you are by your researches in philosophy, and the moderation of your enquiries into moral, natural, and revealed religion.

“ You will reap in this western world a temporal enjoyment of a well-earned reputation, if you preserve yourself from all party spirit.

“ But, sir, you are in danger ; a party is endeavouring to make a merit to themselves of your weight and influence. Beware, sir, of casting it into the scale on either side ; preserve it for the good of mankind by your guarded conduct ; and let us,

us, who have only heard from a distance, see that your virtues are truly christian; that though you express doubts of the divinity of our Saviour, you believe the divine message itself; and that persecuted in one city, you flee to another, and that only for peace and repose.

" Be assured, sir, that there is no persecution here against opinions, and that, however different your's may be from that of the majority, you may write, print, or preach them, without danger of persecution of any kind; and that while we are instructed by those parts of your doctrines which with freedom we imbibe, we shall never be angry because we cannot subscribe to those we reject, nor yet suspect you of being displeased for the exercise of our free will.

" Conducting yourself this way, your private virtues, your industry in the pursuit of knowledge useful to mankind, will render your name respected as Franklin's. By a contrary conduct, by coalescing with any party whatever, you will certainly diminish your fame, as much as the opposite party is proportioned to that which you shall adopt, and sink the great and well-earned reputation of your long life.

" Your's, &c.

PHILADELPHIA,
June 1794.

SENEX."

There are two parties in politics here, as there ever will be, and ever should be, in free states—the *Federalists* and *Anti-federalists*.

The former are those who are attached to the present federal government; they study to give it weight and consequence, and are for keeping a funded debt to strengthen the hands of government; they are rather averse to French politics, and for preserving a peace and good understanding with Great Britain. The heads of this party are General Washington, Colonel Hamilton, Messrs. Dexter, Lee, Murray, Sedgwick, and W. Smith.

The Anti-federalists are for curtailing the power of congress, and leaning to a popular form of government; are totally against the funded system, as the source of corruption; stronger in the principles of republicanism, and for adopting French politics, with a fixed aversion to Great Britain. At the head of these are Messrs. Maddison, Jefferson, Randolph, Monroe, Clark, Dayton, Giles, &c.

It is believed by many of good judgment and cool heads, that these sparrings between the Federalists and Anti-federalists will do no mischief, but rather keep alive a degree of public spirit, which is not naturally very strong in the Americans, but which is essentially necessary in all free governments.

Contro-

Controversy and discussion, in my opinion, are as necessary to the well being of the body politic, as food and exercise, are to the body natural. The free discussion of all public measures prevents the abuse of power. In all countries, in all governments, put men out of the fear of controul, and they become tyrants. Why is not Spain, as fertile in men of genius as Great Britain? Because they dare not write or speak for fear of the inquisition.

" Jove fix'd it certain that whatever day
Makes man a Slave, takes half his worth away." *Pope.*

Dr. Priestly told me in New York, that, previous to his leaving England, he applied to the office of Lord Grenville, Secretary for foreign affairs, signifying his intention of leaving England, and requested a protection against any Algerine vessel, which was immediately granted him. This will at once do away those insinuations of his enemies and illiberal persecutors, who give out, that he stole away secretly, for fear of persecutions by government.

Who have been more reprobated than Doctors Priestly, Price, and J. Jebb? And where will you find three contemporary Britons who have been more useful to mankind! If the present age will not honor them, posterity shall do them justice, and future ages shall call them blessed! Is it not how-

ever the fate, oftentimes, of the best and worthiest characters to be abused and vilified while living, to whom after their persecution or death the world is ready to erect statues, and even pay them divine honors—But, as Pope observes,

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing smiles in exile or in chains ;
Like good Aurelius let him reign or bleed
Like Socrates ; that man is great indeed !!!

Of the Public Buildings at New York.

The Federal-hall, which was building when Brissot was there in 1788, is a handsome edifice, on arches, extending over the foot-way at the north-west-end of Wall-street; a large hall at the entrance by an ascent of two steps; here the Congress first met when the federal government was formed; and General Washington on this occasion was publicly inaugurated President.

The Governor's house, adjoining the battery on the most southern part of the island, at the bottom of Broadway, is a very handsome brick building, with a portico, similar to the mansion-house in London. It stands very pleasant, and commands a view of the whole harbour.

The

The Exchange is a very poor building, standing on arches. It has been disused since the Tontine coffee-house was built, at which place the merchants now meet and transact their business.

The Society Library, or Literary Coffee-house, now building, is in form and style something similar to the governor's house, though not so large. The subscribers to this, pay five pounds entrance, and two dollars per annum afterwards.

Columbia College is a handsome old edifice. The Hospital and the Workhouse appear in the same style, and adjoin to it.

In the front of Trinity Church is a Monument to the memory of General Montgomery, of which the following is the inscription :

This Monument, erected by order of Congress, January 25, 1776, to transmit to posterity the grateful remembrance of the patriotism, conduct, enterprize, and perseverance of Major General Richard Montgomery, who, after a series of successes, amidst the most discouraging difficulties, fell in the attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775, aged 37 years.

Good Trades in America.

A Carpenter is sure of immediate employ. In the new federal city they advertise for them, and offer them eight-pence and ten-pence per hour; and they are much wanted in all the new settlements.

Hatter. A journeyman earns two dollars a day. A Cabinet-maker earns rather more at New York.

Printers of newspapers succeed generally very well, particularly in the back country, for they are all great newsmongers.

Wheelwrights, and all artists in husbandry. Men conversant with Mill work, &c. All mechanic arts are sure to be encouraged, particularly Workers in Iron, as Mr. Hamilton told me, either in the great or small way.

Breeding of horses and mules is a very profitable occupation.

Brick-making must be a good trade now, as they so generally use brick instead of wood. They sell at New York for fifty shillings per thousand; but the best bricks are made at Philadelphia, which are imported to New York, for the fronts of houses, at the cost of five and six pounds sterling per thousand.

A Saw-mill, erected on a good stream, will pay a man twenty per cent.

Good

Good Articles to take over for Sale.

Hosiery, Hats, ready-made Shoes and Boots, Paper of all kinds, (particularly for printing News,) old Cheese, Irish Linen Cloth, cheap Carpeting, and Broad Cloth, are all good articles, and meet a ready sale.

If to settle, take plenty of wearing apparel, kitchen furniture, (I was told the air at New York is so dry as to crack mahogany furniture brought from England, unless the wood was seasoned there first) feather-beds and mattrasses, shoes, hats, books, &c. All these articles are dear and bad, if had in America.

You have no need to run the risque of taking over cash with you: a bill drawn on a good house in London yields cash there, with a premium, often-times from seven to ten per cent. in addition.

June 3. Arrived the Columbus. As it came up towards the battery we thought it had been the Sansom. The weather was very sultry till one o'clock, when a very heavy rain came on, with the largest drops I ever saw, continuing for two hours. It raised all the waters very suddenly, and at Morristown great damage was done to the iron works,

and several mills were overthrown in that neighbourhood, to the loss of more than twenty thousand pounds.

Mr. Genet, the late French ambassador, declared, that although he had been so much reflected on in America for his official conduct, yet, in no step, had he gone beyond the commission given him by Roland and Brissot, who had appointed him.

Hearing from Captain Lindsey, that Mr. John Adams, of Boston, the vice-president, was just arrived in this city from Philadelphia, I requested him to introduce me to him, having a letter to deliver him from Dr. Priestly. I found him at Burling-slip, on board the packet just failing for Boston. He is a stout, hale, well-looking man of grave deportment, and very plain in dress and person. He read the letter, and requested me to inform the Doctor that he should be glad to see him at Boston, which he desired me to tell him he thought better calculated for him than any other part of America, and that he would find himself very well received, if he should be inclined to settle there.

My luggage being this day arrived from Boston, I hasten to set off for Philadelphia, to be there before the Congress breaks up, and that I may have an opportunity of seeing that great man, General Washington, before he returns to Mount Vernon.

Road

Road from New York to Philadelphia.

Across the ferry to Paulus-hook, 2 miles.

Newark - - - - - $7\frac{1}{4}$

Elizabeth Town - - - - - 6

Raway - - - - - 5

Woodbridge - - - - - $4\frac{1}{2}$

At 26 to Perth Amboy $3\frac{1}{2}$

Piscataway - - - - - 7

Brunswick on the Rariton - - - - - 3

Kingston - - - - - $13\frac{1}{2}$

Princeton - - - - - 3

At 55 Road to Bordentown.

Trenton - - - - - $11\frac{1}{4}$

At $63\frac{1}{2}$ you cross the Delaware.

Bristol - - - - - 10

At 73 a mile to the right is Bath.

Frankfort - - - - - 14

Kensington - - - - - 4

Philadelphia - - - - - $0\frac{1}{2}$

91

Journey to Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1794, at eight in the morning, I crossed Hudson's River to Paulus-hook, to take the stage on the other side for Philadelphia. Though only two miles and a half across, we were an hour and a half passing, owing to the rapidity of the current, from the violent storm the day before. I paid five dollars, and went in the stage called the Industry. All the way to Newark, (nine miles) is a very flat marshy country, intersected with rivers; many cedar swamps abounding with musketos, which bite our legs and hands exceedingly; where they fix, they will continue sucking your blood, if not disturbed, till they swell to four times their ordinary size, when they absolutely fall off and burst, from their fulness. At two miles we cross a large cedar swamp; at three miles we intersect the road leading to Berghen, a Dutch town, half a mile distant on our right; at five miles we cross Hackinsack river; here a bridge is going to be built, to prevent the tedious passage by a boat or a scoul; at six we cross Passaic river (coachee and all) in a scoul, by means of pulling a rope fastened on the opposite side. We now came to Newark to breakfast, a pleasant little country town; the church or meeting an exceeding neat elegant building of stone. One of our fellow travellers was a Mrs. Harriot, who lives at Newark, came from England

to

to settle about two years ago ; her husband, a partner in the large cotton manufactory of Dickson, Livingston and Co. at Hell Gates. She informed me that the worst circumstance of living at Newark, was the difficulty of getting domestic servants ; they will only agree by the month, at very high wages of eight or ten dollars. The white servants generally stipulate that they shall sit at table with their masters and mistresses, but Mrs. Harriot assured me, she had never yet agreed to give them the honors of the sitting.—A handsome, clever, sensible woman. I had the pleasure afterwards, on my return from Philadelphia, of breakfasting with her. To her last footman, she gave ten dollars per month (forty-five shillings sterling) and his washing. Cultivated land here lets from thirty-six shillings to three pounds per acre ;—but I shall say more of this pleasant town on my return. A newspaper is published here, called, *Wood's Newark Gazette and Paterson Advertiser*, every Wednesday, price nine shillings sterling a year.

After our breakfast, which was not a very good one, we set off for Elizabeth Town, near which, on the right, is Governor Livingston's handsome house. This is six miles from Newark ; two handsome churches or meetings, the steeples of wood ; no two houses join. Here we passed over a bridge famous for a battle fought there for the liberty and independence of America. On both sides of the road

we saw trees loaded with apples and cherries, it being an uncommon year for the former. There were also large fields of flax, which is much cultivated throughout this state. Here are settled many Dutch and German families, who being very industrious and intent on getting money, and also keeping but little company, grow very rich. The seasons (here,) I believe, are rather backwarder than in the West of England, the soil being so moist. Few gooseberry trees in their gardens, the soil not agreeing with them. No maple sugar trees grow in this tract. The country however is fine and pleasant, with an agreeable mixture of wood and meadow lands; good pasturage, which supplies New York with butter, milk, eggs, poultry, and garden-stuff, in great plenty.

I observed several negro houses, (low buildings of one story) detached from the family house; for the slaves (from their pilfering disposition) are not allowed to sleep in the same houses with their masters. Slavery, although many regulations have been made to moderate its severity, is not yet abolished in the New-Jerseys.

At Raway we saw some flocks of sheep newly shorn, but they are not numerous, mutton not being in such general consumption as pork. Colonel Wadsworth told me this, and wished to see it more in use, as thereby, he said, they should have more wool

wool for their manufactories. It is said they are careful that their flocks should always consist of an odd number, from some superstitious prejudice.

Spinning of flax, is the general employment in private families in the evenings, when they are not in the fields ; each family usually making their own coarse linen, which they put out to weave, and afterwards bleach and finish at home. Long poles appear every where, elevated at one end high in the air; these I found were substitutes for ropes, in raising buckets of water from their wells, as we sometimes see in the gardens near London.

At Woodbridge, twenty-five miles from New York, the soil appeared red, like some of the lands in Gloucestershire. The woods of this country abound chiefly with white and black oak ; the latter is used in dying yellow, and is what Dr. Bancroft called quercitron, and obtained a patent, for the privilege of selling it in England, to the exclusion of all others. Few firs in this district, but plenty of walnut and cherry trees, which latter grow to a large size, and are seen wild every where by the road side, loaded with fruit ; some acacias, or locust trees. I saw no elm trees any where ; I believe it is not a native of America, at least not that which is so common in England.

They cultivate little or no wheat in these parts,
on

on account of the Hessian fly ; rye and oats are the chief produce of the country. After passing Piscataway, a very small place, we crossed Rariton river in a scoul, and immediately entered the pleasant town of New Brunswick. The bridge of six arches had been carried away by the sudden storm of last week, mentioned before ; but this was of little consequence to travelling, for the ferry boats or scouls are so very convenient and well managed, that our driver never slackened his speed upon approaching the river side, but drove the carriage, with four horses, at once into the ferry boat, not stopping for us to get out, and in six minutes drove out on the opposite side. Here we dined ; very bad accommodations ; the Port wine so bad as not to be drinkable ; and the Madeira so hot and fiery, that we were obliged to mix water with it to make it palatable ; the veal and mutton very badly dressed ; and no garden-stuff that we could eat, the landlord having no garden, and there is no market for articles of this kind. He took care however to charge us a dollar a-piece. While we were there, a very handsome gelding was brought to the door for sale ; a bright bay, with black mane and tail, fifteen hands and a half high and a fine forehand, such as would have fetched thirty guineas in the West of England ; the man asked sixty pounds currency as the lowest price, equal to thirty-six pounds sterling. Here we changed our carriage for one without springs.

The

The road from hence to Princetown (eighteen miles) was very bad, full of loose stones and deep holes, in going over which with our heavy carriage, we were so violently shook, that when we got down many of us could scarcely stand ; this, and the extreme heat of the weather made us very sick for an hour after : however, we went no further this night. In walking about the town, I was struck with the singular phœnomenon of the fire flies, the first I had ever seen ; and which has a wonderful appearance to those who are not acquainted with it, as was my case : a sudden spark of fire appears close to you in various directions, and as suddenly disappearing : it frequently alarmed me, when I saw these sparks among hay, straw, and wood : it is a kind of small beetle, which upon elevating its wings, discovers in certain directions a red phosphoric light ; for no other part of the body, except beneath the wings, gives light ; you cannot therefore, when the insect is at rest, see any luminous appearance. The tree toad as the evening set in, began to make its disagreeable loud noise, resembling the ratling sound of a quail pipe, and now the bull frogs began to join in the concert, the old ones in a deep hoarse tone, and the younger fry as shrill as young ducks in a pond ; these altogether formed such a full chorus, that we could hardly hear ourselves speak.

At Princetown is a very handsome college ; it is a large uniform brick building, with two wings, one hundred

hundred and eighty feet long, and fifty-four feet wide ; over the center is an elegant cupola ; the entrance is by a flight of steps, and each wing has also an entrance ; it has, I think, twenty-five windows in front, and is four story high. There are at this time ninety-five scholars, and many of the most eminent men in Congress had their education there. Dr. Witherpoon, who went over from Scotland about thirty years ago, is the president ; Dr. Samuel S. Smith, vice-president ; and Dr. William Minto, the professor of mathematicks and of natural philosophy. I was received very politely by the vice-president, who, in the course of conversation, informed me, that it was intended as soon as they should hear of Dr. Priestly's arrival, to offer him the presidency of a new college then erecting near Raleigh, in North Carolina.

One of the young collegians supped with us ; his conversation was, to be sure, not of the classic kind, but much however, like one of our Oxonians : Bacchus and Venus were his chief topics. He, however informed us, that a person could lodge and board well in that town for two dollars a week (nine shillings sterling) though travellers and strangers were generally charged twice as much. For supper we had veal cutlets, tarts, tea, and coffee, all of which were good ; our beds were not so pleasant, as there were three in one room, owing to the great increase of travellers, and having but small houses ;
for

for the whole we paid half a dollar each, which we thought very reasonable. This town is famous for an action fought January 2, 1777, in which General Mercer lost his life.

At five we arose and got into our coachee, (seven of us) and proceeded twelve miles to Trenton. On this road side, I remarked very handsome large trees, which they called black walnut. I also passed many orchards, and observed many cyder-presses, made in a very heavy and cumbersome manner. The birds in greatest plenty were partridges, (shaped more like our pheasants) fly-catchers, and wood-peckers, some of very beautiful plumage. There were several fine fields of grass just mowed, which, with the morning air, regaled our senses in a most delightful manner.

Trenton is a neat country town, situate near the Delaware; on the banks of which stands the state-house, where the government of New Jersey meet every year in the month of June; it is the capital of the state. The houses join each other and form regular streets, very much in appearance like some of the small towns in Devonshire. A well-conducted newspaper is published here once a week, called, *The New Jersey State Gazette*, price to annual subscribers, nine shillings sterlinc; an advertisement four inches in length and two and a half in breadth, you will pay two shillings per week for having

having inserted. In this town, in the late war, General Washington surprised and took prisoners a large body of Hessian troops; it was one of the most capital strokes of generalship during the war. On the twenty-sixth of December, 1776, when the river Delaware was full of ice, he crossed it in the middle of the night some miles above, and came on them about break of day; this action gave a great turn to the American affairs, which were almost desperate before. This town has a very good market, which is well supplied with butchers' meat, fish, and poultry. Many good shops are to be seen there, in general with seats on each side the entrance, and a step or two up into each house.

As it was hardly seven o'clock, we thought it too early for breakfast, and three of us walked on, while the horses were changing, to the ferry, about one mile on the road. As we descended towards the river, we saw encamped on the banks of the Delaware, a little below the ferrying place, about forty American soldiers, drafted from the state of Massachusetts, going to join General Wayne in Kentucky, then at war with the Indians; they had three hundred and fifty miles to march before they could reach Pittsburgh, from whence they are to sail down the Ohio till they come to Kentucky.

In passing the Delaware with our coachee, we ferry within ten yards of one of the rapids, by which

which we are to understand that part of a river where the bed is almost filled up with rocks, chiefly below the surface of the water, which occasions the current to pass very quick, and makes it dangerous to those who are not acquainted with the navigation.

On the opposite side is a beautiful country seat belonging to Robert Morris, one of the senators of Congress, to whom I have a letter of recommendation.

The banks of this river are high, and it is considerably widened in this place within a few years, by the washing away of the earth; it is here one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth; on its banks are many pleasant country seats. The white Cedar is a native of this state, and is a very handsome tree.

We now enter the State of Pennsylvania, and drive close along the banks of this charming river for six miles, till at length, by a curve, we have from elevated ground a full view of its beautiful waters. At this place it appears much wider than the Thames at Westminster, with several fine islands in it. About two miles distant on its opposite banks, we see the city of Burlington, rising as it were out of the waters. At the same time, more to the left, vast rafts of timber of a quarter of a mile in length, are floating down the stream; on one of them I observed a

hut

hut erected for a family to lodge in; and a stable with a horse and cow at its entrance; this float of timber was probably framed together two hundred miles further up the river, by some settlers, who were clearing the land, and were now conveying some of the finest of the timber fit for ship-builders and architects, down to Philadelphia, in the cheapest way imaginable, to convert it into money, and therewith to purchase ironmongery, woollens, implements of husbandry, and whatever other articles may be wanting to improve the comfort of their new settlement.

We now reached Bristol, a long scattered town, consisting chiefly of one street; this was the first town that William Penn fixed on before he had planned Philadelphia; it stands high and commands a considerable extent of country; here we breakfasted, but we waited a considerable time for it; none of the family were in the way except the landlord, and neither by kind words or harsh language, could we induce him to stir a step towards helping us. At length we found out the cupboard (hungry as we were) and helped ourselves to bread and butter, till the kettle and tea-things were brought; the landlord however came in at last to tell us we had a quarter of a dollar a-piece to pay; these gentry never make out any bill, and you are to pay whatever they demand. As I came out of the house, I observed a stage coach at the door, with an inscrip-

incription on its side, "Bristol and Bath Stage." I was surprised at first at the similarity of circumstance to what I had so often seen in my native country. I find that there is a place abounding with hot mineral waters, of the name of Bath, about four miles from hence; they are chalybeate springs; there is one hot bath, four plunging, and two shower baths. Britol is not a very flourishing place, nor is there any newspaper published here. We had now a fine level road, all the way to Philadelphia, (twenty miles) except about half a mile, over one common full of sloughs. We now find no loose large stones upon the road, as in the former part of our journey, but a general appearance of a higher degree of cultivation, and improvement of every kind, as if advancing to a great city. The wood in this part of the country is chiefly hickory and the black oak, some walnut, plenty of apple and cherry trees. In those spots of ground newly cleared, still are to be seen the dead stumps of trees; formerly they made a point to root them up, which was very expensive; now, out of œconomy, they let them remain till they rot, having first destroyed their vegetation by burning them: they have a very ugly appearance, but in four or five years they so far decay that they are beat to pieces, so as for the plow to go over them. Here I observed a few drill plows; this kind of husbandry begins to prevail in the maritime states.

At twelve miles distance from Philadelphia, we passed over Neshaminy Bridge. It is of a very peculiar construction: two iron chains are strained across the river, parallel to each other, about six feet distance; on it are placed flat planks, fastened to each chain; and on this the horses and carriage pass over. As the horses stepped on the boards, they sunk under the pressure, and the water rose between them: no railing on either side, and it really looked very frightful and dangerous: I had never heard of a bridge of this kind before: this stream is so rapid and rises and falls in such extremes, that no bridge of any other kind would do here, for this rises and falls with the stream. I afterwards saw another of this kind, over the Skuylkil, a few miles beyond Philadelphia.

Now came on a sudden heavy rain, like one of our thunder storms, but heavier, for it was a prodigious quantity of water that fell in the course of an hour, and seemed to fill all the country round, and accounts for the great and sudden rise of their rivers; by which many of their mills are destroyed, that have not the full means of drawing off the back waters.

We now came to a small township called Frankfort, five miles from Philadelphia; it is a place of small consequence, though one of the oldest in the state, being built by the Swedish and Dutch settlers, before William Penn came to America: two miles

miles further, we passed Harrowgate Gardens on our right, where there are mineral springs; it is a place of entertainment and relaxation, for the tradesmen of Philadelphia to partake of upon a Sunday, like those in the vicinity of London. We had now a distant view of the spires and steeples of Philadelphia, and the country all around as flat and level as about London; the road nearly as good. We drove on at the rate of nine miles an hour, and entered Kensington, a small village; then crossing Cohockfinck and Choquensquock rivers, we arrived at Philadelphia, ninety-two miles from New York, a distance often run by the mail stages in one day, although no turnpike any part of the way. We entered the city by Front-street, and arrived at the City Tavern, in South-second-street, about noon. I slept at this house two nights, and met with my old tormenters, the bugs: it was a very unpleasant house to be lodged at; yet it was a principal tavern, where the books are kept of what ships arrive and clear out; and to this coffee-house the principal merchants resort every day: a public ordinary every day at two o'clock: about twenty of us dined there, but we could get hardly any attendance from the waiters, though we rang the bell incessantly.

Finding the Congress were still sitting, and expected to adjourn every day, I lost no time in going to hear the debates; after calling on a gentleman

to whom I had a letter of introduction, I was accompanied by him, and heard an interesting debate on the political situation of the country in respect to Great Britain.

On entering the House of Representatives, I was struck with the convenient arrangement of the seats for the Members: the size of the chamber was about one hundred feet by sixty: the seats in three rows formed semi-circles behind each other, facing the Speaker, who was in a kind of pulpit near the centre of the radii, and the clerks below him: every member was accommodated for writing, by there being likewise a circular writing desk to each of the circular seats: over the entrance was a large gallery, into which were admitted every citizen, without distinction, who chose to attend; and under the gallery likewise were accommodations for those who were introduced: but no person either in the gallery or under it, is suffered to express any marks of applause or discontent, at what is debated; it being understood they are present in the person of their representative: this has been a great error in the new French government: an attempt, however, was once made to introduce it here (in March last) by a clapping of hands, at a speech which fell from Mr. Parker; but the whole house instantly rose to resent it, and adjourned their business, being then in a committee, and the galleries were cleared.

Over

Over the door I observed a bust of Dr. Franklin, the great founder of their liberties, and the father of their present constitution:

“Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.”

A serious attention to business marked the countenances of the Representatives, who were all very decently dressed, which is not the case in all houses of that kind, meeting for the dispatch of national business. The members that I heard speak the first day, were Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Drayton, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Fitz-Simmonds, and Mr. Tracy. The speech of Mr. Lee, Member for Virginia, in a committee on Mr. Maddison's famous resolutions, was so handsome a commendation of the British constitution, in preference to the new French government, that I shall subjoin it in this place, being then much talked of and approved.

*Extract from Mr. Lee's Speech (of Virginia) on
Mr. Maddison's Resolutions.**

“MR. CHAIRMAN,

“LET not any gentleman misunderstand me; let not any gentleman suppose, when I shew that there is no similarity between our government and

* Seven Resolutions moved January 3. 1794 by Mr. Maddison, for laying heavier restrictions and higher duties on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, chiefly intended against Great Britain.

the French constitution, that I mean to derogate from the wisdom of the latter. I only mean to prove that their government is not like our's, and would not suit us. The French are a brave, a generous, and enlightened nation. They have performed the most brilliant atchievements on the records of man, they have broken the chains of despotism, they have obliterated hierarchical and feudal tyranny, they have established that power which belongs to all nations, of establishing a government suited to their own circumstances, they deserve to be happy under it, and I pray that they may be so.

" But, Sir, as it has been so fashionable to bring into our view comparissons between different nations, I hope I shall be indulged, when I compare the government of the states in America, to the British government. If any similitude exists between the American governments and foreign governments, the resemblance most strongly relates to the British government. Their executive is single, their legislative is divided into two houses. Such are generally the outlines of our governments ; we have only improved on the British model, by rendering our public functionaries more responsible to the people. We have abolished feudal rights, we have abolished perpetuities ; and there is no remnant of the ancient system of things amongst us, except that in some states, lands are unjustly exempted from the payment

ment of debts. To be sure, every part of a man's property should answer his obligations. The law of reason, and the law of morality require it. And soon, I hope, that this stain on American principles will be for ever removed.

" When I state these facts, I think they cannot be denied; I do not mean to justify the conduct of the Cabinet of Britain; I feel resentment as strong as any other gentleman for the retention of the Western posts. I suspect them of unfriendly offices both with regard to our Indian war, and with regard to the depredations committed on our trade by the Algerine corsairs. But I am not sent here to indulge, at all hazards, my resentments, but to provide for the welfare of my country in the best manner that circumstances will permit.

" I shall be ready to join gentlemen in any measures to bring Great Britain to an explanation of all the injuries which we may suppose we have received from her. If she refuses to do us justice, we may then, and it will be then time enough, to determine on the measures proper to be pursued. We have always ample means of redress within our power, without recourse to the proposed measures.

" But, Sir, dismissing our resentment against the Cabinet of Britain; separating the people from the court; the community from the administration; let

us dispassionately look back upon their history. Cæsar and Tacitus, in the ages in which they lived, tell us, that this people had an high sense, and were very jealous of their liberties. Coming down to periods more within our knowledge, we find them struggling with, and gradually shaking off the ecclesiastic and feudal tyranny, which had overwhelmed the rest of Europe. Little more than a century ago, we see them bringing one tyrant to the scaffold, and banishing another. In this little corner of the globe alone, in the dark ages of the world, when ignorance, superstition and oppression had enveloped Asia, Africa, and Europe, the flame of liberty was kept alive. To them we are indebted for our knowledge of civil rights and civil liberty, and the institutions most favorable to them. From them we derive the foundations of our laws; from them both we and the French have derived the inestimable trial by jury.

“ The forefathers of New England, (who have established in that country the wisest institutions for the perpetuation of human liberty and human happiness which the world has seen) driven away by the then existing tyranny of England, brought with them that flame which has animated and illuminated the gloomy forests of America, and spread from thence a beam of light to France. Every generous American will excuse me, I am sure, when I do not permit my resentments to the Cabinet of Britain, to destroy

destroy altogether my respect for a people who were the champions of liberty, when no other champions existed; and who, I hope, will never consent to be slaves."

As it evidently has a connection with, and tends to elucidate the subject of Mr. Lee's speech, I shall make no apology for here introducing the following abstract from an excellent little recent publication, entitled, "*Essays on Subjects connected with Civilization, by Benjamin Heath Malkin, Trinity College, Cambridge:*"

" It is a common charge against the assertors of civil liberty, that they contend for such a political system as is, in fact, only fit to be adapted to the dispositions of mankind, when purified from the frailties of their nature, and clothed in the perfection of superior beings. It is further affirmed, that in the present state of the world, strong lines of subordination, and powerful restrictions, are necessary to curb the spirit of licentiousness, and support the empire of virtue and of good order. Those who declare themselves against the paramount authority of the people, strengthen their arguments by the experience of the AMERICAN REPUBLIC, and infer from its constitution, that a certain balance must necessarily be maintained even in the most popular government, to counteract the ascendancy of an obstinate majority.

"The use that has been made of this ideal counterpoise, to prove the excellency of the mixed form which obtained in Great-Britain, is so truly curious, that it deserves some attention. The Americans are said to have adopted the policy, though they have shaken off the authority of the parent country. They saw the wisdom of that appointment which distributed the administration of the public concerns among three estates, and bore the most decided testimony to the utility of our provisions, by their electing to themselves a President, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. But let us observe how much more strongly marked is the *diffimilarity* than the *resemblance*.

"The King of Great Britain holds his office by hereditary right; and as long as he performs certain conditions, cannot be divested of his dignities, but by such a convulsion of the state as must overturn the whole fabric of government. The President of the American Congress is elected from among the people, (to which class he again returns at the expiration of office) is removable at stated periods, and unfortified by personal revenue and patronage.

"The upper house of parliament in Great Britain, which composes the second branch of the legislative, is hereditary, like the first; it does not originate with the people, and its very principle consists in its being independent of the popular will; it is raised

raised by the breath of the monarch, and supported by his favor. The lower house alone is formed on the representative system, and the beauties of that system are defaced by inequality and corruption.

" In America, the two houses which constitute the legislative body, though separated for the purposes of deliberation, are equally appointed by public election, and depend for the preservation of their importance on the affections of their constituents.

" Where then is found the boasted similarity? There are undoubtedly three estates in England, and there are three estates in America, but the parallel will hold good no further. It is worthy to be classed with that of Shakespear's Welchman,—' There is a river at Macedon, there is also a river at Monmouth, and there are salmons in both.'

" But it is not (continues this excellent author) on the authority or practice of one country or another, that men of understanding will form their opinions on the subject of government. They will endeavour to ascertain certain principles by which the happiness of the human race, without distinction of climate, soil, and latitude, will be most beneficially affected. They will (notwithstanding all the obloquy they meet) propagate their discoveries for the good of mankind. The efforts of enlightened citizens will be best employed in dispelling that

cloud of ignorance, and correcting those irregularities which have hitherto been the bane of society, whatever aspect it may have assumed. To impress the mind with rational ideas of civilization, is the great object at which to aim not only in the education of youth, but in our general intercourse with the world. If we succeed in this, all obstacles to the general felicity will vanish ; and the irresistible impulse of reason will overturn tyranny, wherever it is established, *without the aid of external violence*. Many of the most distinguished writers in England, France, and America, have of late years directed their labours to this valuable end. The attention and curiosity with which their works have been received, has proved that their industry and genius have not been misemployed ; while the influence of their speculation on common life has been already visible *in a spirit of active enquiry among all ranks of men*, which has for a few years past succeeded to that universal listlessness so prevalent on political subjects, (except when the scourge of oppression has been too severe for human patience.)”

The most auspicious prognostication of an improving age, is *the great demand for cheap books*, and the universal establishment of book clubs, which has opened a new field for the cultivation of literature, and given encouragement to the hopes of the philosopher. It is the business then of the true patriot in this present age of improvement not to descan
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on forms of government, but to discuss and elucidate those principles on which regular and beneficial constitutions may be established. There is nothing immutable but truth and justice; and WHATEVER IS CONTRARY TO THESE OUGHT TO BE CHANGED!"

To this quotation I will add another, from Archdeacon Paley:

"No usage, law, or authority whatever is so binding that it need or ought to be continued, when it may be changed with advantage to the community. The family of the prince, the order of succession, the prerogatives of the crown, the form and parts of the legislature together with the powers, office, duration, and mutual dependency of the several parts, are all only so many laws, mutable like other laws, whenever expediency requires, either by the ordinary act of legislature, or if the occasion deserves, by the interposition of the people."

I will here subjoin some shrewd remarks of Mr. Jefferson's, when writing upon the constitution of his country:

"In Great Britain, it is said, the constitution relies on the House of Commons for honesty, and the Lords for wisdom. This (he says) would be a rational

tional reliance, if honesty were to be bought with money and if wisdom were hereditary.

"In some of the American states, the delegates and senators are so chosen, (in order to introduce the influence of different interests or different principles) as that the first represents the persons, and the other the property of the state. But with us (in Virginia) wealth and wisdom have equal chance or admission into both houses."

"All the powers of a government, *legislative, executive and judiciary*, ought to be distinct and separate. The concentrating all these into the same hands is precisely the definition of a despotic government. In such a case the public money and the public liberty, will soon be discovered to be the sources of wealth and dominion to those who hold them;—distinguished too by this tempting circumstance, that they are the instruments as well as objects of acquisition. "*"With money we will get men,"* said Cæsar, "*and with men we will get money.*"

June 6. I had the honor of an interview with the President of the United States, to whom I was introduced by Mr. Dandridge, his secretary. He received me very politely, and after reading my letters, I was asked to breakfast.

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I confess, I was struck with awe and veneration, when I recollect that I was now in the presence of one of the greatest men upon earth—the **G R E A T W A S H I N G T O N**—the noble and wise benefactor of the world ! as Mirabeau styles him ;—the advocate of human nature— the friend of both worlds. Whether we view him as a general in the field, vested with unlimited authority and power, at the head of a victorious army ; or in the cabinet, as the President of the United States ; or as a private gentleman, cultivating his own farm ; he is still the same great man, anxious only to discharge with propriety the duties of his relative situation. His conduct has always been so uniformly manly, honorable, just, patriotic, and disinterested, that his greatest enemies cannot fix on any one trait of his character that can deserve the least censure. His paternal regard for the army while he commanded it ; his earnest and sincere desire to accomplish the glorious object for which they were contending ; his endurance of the toils and hazards of war, without ever receiving the least emolument from his country ; and his retirement to private life after the peace, plainly evince, that his motives were the most pure and patriotic, that could proceed from a benevolent heart. His letters to congress during the war, now lately published in England, as well as his circular letter and farewell orders to the armies of the United States, at the end of the war, shew him to have been justly ranked among the

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fine writers of the age. When we look down from this truly great and illustrious character, upon other public servants, we find a glaring contrast; nor can we fix our attention on any other great men, without discovering in them a vast and mortifying dissimilarity!

The President in his person, is tall and thin, but erect; rather of an engaging than a dignified presence. He appears very thoughtful, is slow in delivering himself, which occasions some to conclude him reserved, but it is rather, I apprehend, the effect of much thinking and reflection, for there is great appearance to me of affability and accommodation. He was at this time in his sixty-third year, being born February 11, 1732, O. S. but he has very little the appearance of age, having been all his life-time so exceeding temperate. There is a certain anxiety visible in his countenance, with marks of extreme sensibility.

Notwithstanding his great attention and employment in the affairs of his well-regulated government, and of his own agricultural concerns, he is in correspondence with many of the eminent geniuses in the different countries of Europe, not so much for the sake of learning and fame, as to procure the knowledge of agriculture, and the arts useful to his country.

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I informed his Excellency, in the course of conversation, that I was a manufacturer from England, who, out of curiosity as well as business, had made an excursion to America, to see the state of society there; to inspect their various manufactories, and particularly the woollen, with which I was best acquainted. The General asked me what I thought of their wool? I informed him, that I had seen some very good and fine, at *Hartford*, in Connecticut, which they told me came from *Georgia*; but that in general it was very indifferent: yet from the appearance of it, I was convinced it was capable of great improvement. That, to my surprise, in the course of travelling two hundred and fifty miles, from *Boston* hither, I had not seen any flock of more than twenty or thirty sheep, and but few of these; from whence I concluded there was no great quantity grown in the states, so as to answer any great purposes for manufacture. His Excellency observed, that from his own experience, he believed it capable of great improvement, for he had been trying some experiments with his own flocks (at Mount Vernon;) that by attending to breed and pasturage, he had so far improved his fleeces, as to have encreased them from two to six pounds a-piece; but that since, from a multiplicity of other objects to attend to, they were, by being neglected, gone back to half their weight, being now scarcely three pounds. I took this opportunity to offer him one of my publications

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on the Encouragement of Wool, which he seemed with pleasure to receive.

Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast, bread and butter, &c. but no broiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Custis, her granddaughter, a very pleasing young lady, of about sixteen, sat next to her, and her brother George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form: one servant only attended, who had no livery; a silver urn for hot water, was the only article of expence on the table. She appears something older than the President, though, I understand, they were both born in the same year; short in stature, rather robust; very plain in her dress, wearing a very plain cap, with her grey hair closely turned up under it. She has routs or levees, (which ever the people chuses to call them) every Wednesday and Saturday at Philadelphia, during the sitting of Congress. But the Anti-federalists object even to these, as tending to give a supereminency, and introductory to the paraphernalia of courts.

After some general conversation, we rose from table, to view a model which a gentleman from Virginia, who had breakfasted with us, had brought for the inspection of the President. It was a scheme to convey vessels on navigable canals, from one lock to another, without the expence of having flood-gates,
by

by means of a lever, weighted by a quantity of water pumped into a reservoir.

The President has continual applications from the ingenious, as the patron of every new invention, which, good or bad, he with great patience listens to, and receives them all in a manner to make them go away satisfied.

In the evening I went to the new Theatre, to see Mrs. Inchbald's Play, "*Every One has his Fault,*" with the Farce of "*No Song No Supper.*" Mrs. Whitlock, sister to Mrs. Siddons, is the chief actress; and, to my surprise, I recognized Darley, one of the actors, last winter at Salisbury, in the character of Crop. It is an elegant and convenient theatre, as large as that of Covent Garden; and, to judge from the dress and appearance of the company around me, and the actors and scenery, I should have thought I had still been in England. The ladies wore the small bonnets of the same fashion as those I saw when I left England; some of chequered straw, &c. some with their hair full dressed, without caps, as with us, and very few in the French style. The younger ladies with their hair flowing in ringlets on their shoulders. The gentlemen with round hats, their coats with high collars, and cut quite in the English fashion, and many in silk striped coats. The scenery of the stage excellent, particularly a view on the Skuylkill, about two miles from the city. The greatest

greatest part of the scenes, however, belonged once to Lord Barrymore's Theatre, at Wargrave. The motto over the stage is novel :—“*The Eagle suffers little Birds to sing.*” Thereby hangs a tale. When it was in contemplation to build this Theatre, it was strongly opposed by the Quakers, who used all their influence with Congress to prevent it, as tending to corrupt the manners of the people, and encrease too much the love of pleasure. It was, however, at length carried, and this motto from Shakespear was chosen. It is applicable in another sense ; for the State House, where Congress sits, is directly opposite to it, both being in Chesnut-street, and both houses are often performing at the same time. Yet the Eagle (the emblem adopted by the American government) is no way interrupted by the chattering of these mock birds with their mimic songs.

June 7. Breakfasted by invitation with Colonel Wadsworth, the Member for Connecticut, at No. 67, Pine-street. I found him a very sensible intelligent man, of plain, open manners. From his extensive knowledge in mercantile business, and having much political experience, his opinion is very much attended to in every debate, more especially in public accounts and commercial concerns. He is also much interested in the breeding of sheep, which he wants to see more generally encouraged, and mutton become more universally the food of the Americans.

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He told me twenty ewes had produced him forty-three lambs last year. He says some of the southern states are attempting manufacture, but with little success: their habits of life are against it; naturally indolent, they leave every thing to be done by their slaves. He says, the planters own, that the work their negroes do, produces less improvement of capital, than if their purchase money had been put out to interest. This accounts for their being so ready to come to a rupture with Great Britain, as they are generally much in our debt, and that would excuse them from paying. Fond of horse-racing, cock-fighting, and other kinds of dissipation, with a general aversion to business, they are, generally speaking, in embarrassed circumstances, yet hospitable to an extreme.

Mr. Wadsworth has many ships of his own; one, he told me, was just returned from an East Indian voyage.

He recommends to every man coming out from England, first to see the whole tract of country from Newbury Port to Charleston, before he fixes his plan. Many persons, to his knowledge, have embraced the first promising offer, (which the Americans are ready enough to make to every man that has money) which they afterwards have repented of and quitted again, at a great loss. Mr. Wadsworth had on a great coat from the Hartford

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manufactory, of which he is one of the proprietors; it was an elastic cloth, very thick, large spun, and badly dressed; not near so good as the same sort from England, and much dearer, of course. Many stocking looms are at work at Hartford; the town increasing very fast. Linen-weaving work is sent from Newhaven to Norfolk; both are towns in Connecticut, forty miles distance from Hartford. Mr. W. made me very handsome offers to induce me to settle near him in a manufactory there. I make no doubt, I might make such a scheme profitable, were I to engage in it; but many objections occur to me: besides the giving up the society and friends I am used to, a concern of this kind would require thrice the exertion and fatigue, and thrice the capital; and certainly were I resolved to leave my country, I would not embarrass myself with an increase of trouble in another, unless my circumstances compelled; and even in that case, there are many other concerns to be engaged in, equally profitable, without half the capital, or a quarter of the trouble and exertion.

The same day, I went with Mr. Henry, of Manchester, who lodged in the same house, to visit the Franklin Library. It is one of the handsomest buildings I have yet seen. It is of that beautiful brick which is peculiar to Philadelphia, with free-stone mouldings, cornices, and fascias; two stories high, flat roof, a stone balustrade on the top, with

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL



State House at PHILADELPHIA. reck'd in Length and two in Depth, built of Brick with Freestone Cornices.

Published by J. Easton Salisbury 1791.

with ornamental urns, five on each side; about seventy feet in front, and forty in depth: you enter it by a double flight of steps, guarded by a neat iron railing on each side, through an elegant portico; and over the door on the outside, is a statue of Dr. Franklin, its founder. It was given by Mr Birmingham, the senator. This Library consists of near twelve thousand volumes: ten directors and a treasurer are annually elected; the former appoint a secretary and librarian: the books are lent out of doors, according to rules laid down; and the library is open from two o'clock till sun-set, for any person to come and read there for a very small sum, this enables persons in all ranks of life to acquire what degree of knowledge they are inclined to attain. I observed they had all our capital publications in history, philosophy, mathematics, polity, &c.; and they were in general very much worn, a proof they are much used. Strangers may have out any book upon depositing twice the value of the book, which is restored upon its being returned; paying however, at the rate of twelve-pence (seven-pence farthing sterling) for a folio for a fortnight. It stands in Fifth-street, just below where Chesnut-street crosses it, near the State-House.

The State-House I have already described, of which I have annexed a drawing, to perfect the reader's idea of it. Behind it is a garden, which is open for company to walk in. It was planned and laid

laid out by Samuel Vaughan, Esq. a merchant of London, who went out a few years ago, and resided some time at Philadelphia. It is particularly convenient to the House of Representatives, which being on the ground flour, has two doors that open directly into it, to which they can retire to compose their thoughts, or refresh themselves after any fatigue of business, or confer together and converse, without interrupting the debate. F. A. Muhlenberg is Speaker, and when the house resolves itself into a committee, Mr. Trumbull is generally the chairman, a man who seems very conversant with business, which he goes through with precision and accuracy. The number of members is encreased from seventy-eight, to one hundred and five; the two from Kentucky were the last added.

Adjoining to the house on the south side, is Oeller's Hotel, where the Members are conveniently accommodated, many of whom lodge there. Mr. Henry and myself went into this Hotel, and it being very hot weather, we ordered a glass of cool punch each, and they were brought to us with a lump of ice in each glass, which had also pine-apple juice, to heighten its flavour. The house being full, there was no room for us but in the Assembly Room, where also where several other persons, and among the rest, that eminent man, Mons. Talyrand, the late Bishop of Autun, who, I hear, is since restored to his country. We asked Oeller to shew

Showed us his ice-house, to which he readily conducted us himself. We went through his hot kitchen, which seemed like a furnace, and on his opening two doors, we found ourselves in Nova Zembla, or in other words, standing on a huge body of ice, forty feet thick, and twenty feet square. On it he kept his dishes of butter, cold dressed provisions, &c. It was a vaulted room, under the flight of steps by which you enter his house on the street side: but the chill was too sudden and intense for us to remain long there; we were glad to feel again the heat of the sun, although but five minutes before, we were burning under the fervor of its meridian rays.

The Assembly Room, to which we now returned, must not pass undescribed: it is a most elegant room, sixty feet square, with a handsome music gallery at one end: it was papered after the French taste, with the Pantheon figures in compartments, imitating festoons, pillars, and groups of antique drawings, in the same style as lately introduced in the most elegant houses in London.

To help my reader to form some idea of the state of polished society there, I subjoin the Rules for regulating their Assemblies, which I copied from the frame hung up in the room:

*R U L E S**Of the Philadelphia Assembly at Oeller's Hotel.*

1. The Managers have the entire direction.
2. The Ladies rank in sets,* and draw for places as they enter the room.—The Managers have power to place strangers and brides at the head of the Dances.
3. The Ladies who lead, call the Dances alternately.
4. No Lady to dance out of her set, without leave of a Manager.
5. No Lady to quit her place in the Dance, or alter the figure..
6. No person to interrupt the view of the Dancers.
7. The rooms to be opened at six o'clock, every Thursday evening, during the season ; the Dances to commence at seven, and end at twelve precisely.
8. Each set having danced a Country Dance, a Cotillion may be called, if at the desire of eight Ladies.
9. No Stranger, admissible, without a Ticket, signed by one of the Managers, previously obtained.
10. No Gentleman admissible in boots, coloured stockings, or undress.

* The room, being so wide, will admit two, or even three sets to dance at the same time.

11. No Citizen to be admissible, unless he is a Subscriber.
12. The Managers only are to give orders to the Music.
13. If any dispute should unfortunately arise, the Managers are to adjust and finally settle the same ; and any Gentleman refusing to comply, becomes inadmissible to the future Assemblies of that season.

Were I to recommend the most agreeable lodgings in Philadelphia, it should be Oeller's Hotel. He offered to lodge and board me for seven dollars a week, a good table, neat lodging room, and a pleasant, airy situation : but it must not be during the sitting of Congress, for then it is always full : and if you want to lounge away an hour, go to Dobson's, the Bookseller's shop, in South-second-street ; he is a very liberal intelligent man, and will inform you on most subjects ; he came from Scotland to settle about twenty years ago, and is now president of the Caledonian society. You may also find an agreeable reception at Bache's, the son-in-law and successor of Dr. Franklin, in Market or High-street.

At Peale's Museum, I was entertained for two or three hours, in viewing his collection of artificial and natural curiosities, some of which I shall pro-

ceed to enumerate. It is not yet so extensive as the Leverian Museum in London, but it is every day increasing. Mammoth's teeth, found on the banks of the Ohio; several of them that I measured were sixteen and seventeen inches round; one that was broken in two, appeared of the same horney substance within, so as to confirm me in the opinion of its being the real cheek tooth of some animal now utterly unknown. Dr. Caspar Wistar, professor of anatomy in this city, I am told, has collected a vast variety of huge bones of this animal, which he is endeavouring to systematise. There were several of those delicate birds' nests of which soups are made; a pair of Chinese shoes, worn by the lady of a merchant at Canton, with whom the donor transacted business, only four inches long; Chinese fans six feet high; Asbestos, found a few miles from the city; curious and rare Birds preserved in their plumage; the red and blue Manakins; Birds of Paradise, and Humming Birds, in great variety; Toucans, with their remarkable bills; Spoonbills, natives of Georgia; Batts of Pensylvania, carrying their young; Scarlet Curlews of Cayenne, &c.; medals, fossils, rare and uncommon; very curious Petrifications, from their cataracts and grottos; scalps; tomahawks; belts of wampum, of curious variety; Indian and Otaheite dresses; and feathers from the Friendly Isles.

But

But what particularly struck me at this place, was the portraits (kit-cat length) of all the leading men concerned in the late revolution :—Washington, Fayette, Baron Steuben, Green, Montgomery, Jay ; and many others, to the number of thirty or more ; which after a century hence, will be very valuable in the eyes of posterity.

June 8. I went to Christ Church ; it was Whit-Sunday, and Dr. White gave a sermon on the powers of the holy spirit and the nature of inspiration. It is the general custom to preach occasional sermons on all the calendar and other remarkable days. Mrs. Washington was there, accompanied by her grandson and grand-daughter.

I dined this day with Mr. Bingham, to whom I had a letter of introduction. I found a magnificent house and gardens in the best English style, with elegant and even superb furniture : the chairs of the drawing room were from Seddons's in London, of the newest taste ; the back in the form of a lyre, adorned with festoons of crimson and yellow silk, the curtains of the room a festoon of the same : the carpet one of Moore's most expensive patterns : the room was papered in the French taste, after the style of the Vatican at Rome. In the garden was a profusion of lemon, orange and citron trees ; and many aloes, and other exotics. There dined with us Mr. Willings, president of the Bank of the United-

States, the father of Mrs. Bingham ; Mons. Cailot, the exiled Governor of Guadaloupe ; and the famous Viscount de Noailles, who distinguished himself so much in the first National Constituent Assembly, on August 4, 1789, by his five propositions, and his speech, on that occasion, for the abolition of feudal rights. He is now engaged in forming a settlement with other unfortunate countrymen, about sixty-five miles north of Northumberland Town. It is called "Asylum," and stands on the eastern branch of the Susquehanah. His lady, the sister of Madame la Fayette, with his mother and grandmother, were all guillotined, without trial, by that arch villain, Robespierre.

Mr. Willings, speaking of the richness of some of the new soil, assured me, he has known lands sown ten years successively with rye, and then ten years successively to wheat, without any manure whatever during the whole time, and it never failed of good crops. But this is not to be understood as the general case. However, Mr. Bingham and his father-in-law are laying out all the money they can raise in the purchase of lands.

Mr. Bingham told me, that in the year 1783, he bought a piece of land adjoining to Philadelphia, for eight hundred and fifty pounds, which now yields him eight hundred and fifty pounds per annum, and he has never laid out twenty pounds upon it :

forty

forty acres of pasture land of his, fatted forty one oxen in one year for the Philadelphia market, without any corn whatever being given them : this must be very profitable indeed : but such beef is not equal to our's. Three houses are buying up all the lands in Pennsylvania that they can meet with, giving from three shillings and sixpence to seven shillings sterling an acre.—viz. *Morris and Nicholson—Bingham and Willings—* and *Cazenove and Co.* a Dutch house.

There was a Mrs. Morris, daughter to Mr. Willings, at dinner with us in sable weeds, having lost her husband during the late sickness : a sensible, intelligent woman, who had much improved her mind by reading. I had a great deal of conversation with her, and she gave me many particulars of the fatal progress of the Yellow Fever, which were very distressing. The contagion for the first month, was confined to Fore-street, one of the closest and dirtiest parts of the city, near the wharfs, and banks of the Delaware, which is seldom free from disorder ; for I was seriously advised when I was there, (ten months after) not to go much into that street, for fear of infection. So virulent a disorder there, however, was so new and alarming, that people flew from it as from a plague, and there was such a general fear of the infection, that many perished, without a human being coming near to give them even a drop of cold water. In one house, an infant

was found sucking the dead body of its mother. Women dying in pains of child-bed, not having any living soul to come near them. There was such a general panic, and fear of death from this malady, that relations appeared destitute of the common offices of humanity.

The first person seized with it was taken ill July 27, and died on the 6th of August; and no public step was taken for the relief of the poor sufferers, till September 15. I saw the house on Bush Hill, to which the Committee at last began to remove the diseased. It was an excellent place for the purpose, about two miles out of the town. It is a handsome seat, belonging (I think) to a Mr. Hamilton, then abroad on his travels. I never could get a true account of the number that lost their lives. Some stated them as high as six thousand; others three thousand; but by the Annual Account, since published, of the Births, Deaths, and Burials of the Inhabitants, which is here annexed, it appears that the extra deaths in that year, are three thousand four hundred and ninety-five, or three times as many as usual, compared with those of the former year; of which two years the particulars next follow.

A List of the Births and Deaths in the several religious Societies in the City of Philadelphia,

From Aug. 1, 1792, to Aug. 1, 1793, the Year before the Fever raged.

NAMES of the SOCIETIES.	Births.		Deaths.		Total Births.	Total Deaths.
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		
German Lutheran Church	244	235	125	128	479	253
German Reformed Church	123	95	45	51	218	96
Christ's Ch. & St. Peter's Ch.	90	85	92	76	175	168
St. Paul's Church	- - -	67	56	18	26	123
Society of Friends, or Quakers	169	178	66	80	347	146
Catholic { St. Mary's	182	171	90	86	353	176
Churches { Holy Trinity	27	24	14	15	51	29
First Presbyterian Church	30	26	17	24	56	41
Second Presbyterian Church	34	35	23	26	69	49
Third Presbyterian Church	77	82	43	37	59	80
Scotch Presbyterian Church	12	5	5	3	17	8
The Associate Church	-	4	3	2	7	4
Society of Free Quakers	-	5	6	11	7	11
Moravian Church	- -	5	1	4	1	6
Swedish Church	- - -	25	26	12	14	49
Methodist Church	- - -	21	18	9	10	39
Baptist Church	- - -	15	18	10	9	33
Universalists	- - -	4	5	1	2	9
Jewish, or Hebrew Church	2	1	2	1	3	3
Potter's Field, white People	81	86	124	70	167	194
Ditto, black People	- -	69	71	65	51	140
	1284	1227	778	719	2511	1497

From Aug. 1, 1793, to Aug. 1, 1794, the Year the Fever raged.

German Lutheran Church	255	251	403	379	506	782
German Reformed Church	70	83	179	130	153	309
Christ's Ch. & St. Peter's Ch.	78	77	221	179	155	400
St. Paul's Church	- -	59	76	40	46	135
Society of Friends or Quakers	171	179	236	238	350	474
Catholic { St. Mary's	100	140	198	167	240	365
Churches { Holy Trinity	33	35	41	25	68	66
First Presbyterian Church	27	25	69	50	52	99
Second Presbyterian Church	29	29	89	63	58	157
Third Presbyterian Church	82	79	87	57	161	144
Scotch Presbyterian Church	11	10	23	18	21	41
The Associate Church	-	3	3	7	8	15
Society of Free Quakers	-	8	9	34	17	51
Moravian Church	- -	3	5	12	5	17
Swedish Church	- - -	12	19	46	50	31
Methodist Church	- - -	25	27	34	26	52
Baptist Church	- - -	17	19	35	32	36
Universalists	- - -	3	4	2	1	3
Jewish, or Hebrew Church	3	0	2	1	3	3
Potter's Field, white People	92	89	1084	514	181	1598
Ditto, black People	- -	67	72	91	68	139

During the rage of this disorder, the town was universally forsaken, and a great many of the houses totally shut up. It is believed that not half the number would have died, had not a general fear and consternation occasioned such a great neglect of the sick and diseased. The people did not begin to return into the city till the frost set in, which was in December.

The physicians who have written on this disorder are much divided in opinion respecting the origin of it. Some suppose it imported from the West Indies or Bulam, while Dr. Rush and many others think it originated at home. The following are some of the pre-disposing causes of this yellow or bilious disorder: it had been a very hot summer; and from May 1, to September 30, a period of one hundred and fifty-two days, on eighty seven of them, the mercury had risen to 88 or upwards. But what struck me very forcibly, was the scite of the city itself, which is very low, flat, and marshy; and very little relieved by the fresh evening breezes. When I was there in June 1794, it was all a marsh covered with water round the city; and the thermometer was at 88, and at the same time so close, that I could scarcely breathe. I felt none of those cold evening breezes which I experienced at New York; and I could only relieve myself by sitting in my bed-chamber without coat and waistcoat, and with my door and window open.

The

The extraordinary heat of that summer must naturally have encreased the exhalations of all the marshes. In the south and middle states, it generally occasions a bilious remittent fever, about the close of every hot summer, to persons not used to the climate; but this evil, however, is gradually lessening, in proportion as the country is more drained and cultivated; so that the causes thereof being removed, of course, the effects will cease.

For the further information of my readers, I here subjoin the account published by authority at Philadelphia about a year after, in *Poulson's Almanac* for the year 1795:

A brief Account of the Yellow Fever which prevailed in the City of Philadelphia, in the Year 1793.

AMONG the domestic occurrences that arrested the attention of the Citizens of the United States, in the course of the year 1793, the rage of "The Yellow Fever" in the city of Philadelphia, deserves to be recorded as the most remarkable. The disorder, distinguished by this appellation, is highly contagious and mortal, and leads in its train all the horrors of a Pestilence. A disease so dreadful in itself, and so unusual in this country, could not fail to occasion

universal terror and confusion during its prevalence, and general curiosity and discussion after it had subsided. The public have already been presented with the successive publications of Mr. Carey, Mr. Helmuth, Dr. Nasify, Dr. Cathral, Dr. Currie, Dr. Deveze, and Dr. Rush, and the Minutes of the active and useful Committee of Citizens. These productions will transmit to posterity an accurate and comprehensive history of the Fever, and throw the clearest light upon the future researches of science or curiosity. The present concise account is offered only to those who have not an opportunity of perusing these productions.

The state of the weather some time previous to the appearance of the Fever, deserves to be particularly noticed. It was, in general, warm and dry, and seemed to possess a quality that rendered it uncommonly enervating and depressing to the human frame. The feelings and recollection of many persons who have been so fortunate as to escape the Fever entirely, or to survive its attacks, will sufficiently establish the truth of this observation. But, whether the generation of the disorder may be attributed to this circumstance, or to exhalations from putrid vegetable matter; or whether it was generated at all in this country, is a subject on which Doctors have disagreed, and I shall not attempt to decide. It seems, however, to be agreed on all hands, that the sensible qualities of the atmosphere had

had a striking effect, in rendering the contagion more or less active.

The Yellow Fever appeared in the city of Philadelphia about the beginning of August. Dr. Cathrall attended a patient at Denny's lodging-house, in Water-street, on the third of August. On the fifth of August, Dr. Rush was requested by Dr. Hodge to visit his child. He observes that he found the child ill with a fever of the bilious kind, accompanied with a *yellow skin*, which terminated in death on the seventh of the same month.

On the sixth of August, Dr. Rush was called to attend two persons with similar symptoms, and visited several between that day and the nineteenth following. It does not appear, however, that even the Physicians had any apprehension of the existence of a malignant contagious Fever in the city before the nineteenth; and, even after that period, some of the Profession disputed its existence. But the alarm seems then to have spread pretty rapidly, for on the twenty-second of August, our vigilant and intrepid Mayor, Matthew Clarkson, Esq. addressed the City Commissioners, and directed them to cleanse and purify the streets immediately. On the twenty-third or twenty-fourth, the GOVERNOR of the commonwealth directed an enquiry to ascertain the facts respecting the existence of a contagious disorder in the city, and the probable means of re-

moving it. Dr. Hutchinson, the Physician of the Port, in answer to the first question, stated the existence of an infectious malignant Fever, and the ravages it had already made within the circle of his enquiries.* In answer to the second, he referred to the recommendations of the College of Physicians respecting the prevention and treatment of the disorder, which were, at the same time, made public.

The public calamity was now no longer questionable. Terror, confusion, and distraction, spread rapidly from breast to breast, and from family to family. The Citizens ceased to regard with pleasure their seats of thriving industry and flourishing commerce. Those of them whose connections afforded an asylum, or whose circumstances permitted them to seek one, gradually abandoned the city, and retired to different parts of the United States; and the horizon of horror seemed to be closing swiftly on those who remained behind.

In the progress of this fatal disorder, it was observed, that the fear of death and the desire of safety, predominated over every principle of generosity, gratitude and duty. The near approach of danger seemed to have dissolved the tender connections of parent and child—of brother and sister—of husband

* It appears by the register of deaths, that about two hundred persons had been carried off by the Fever at this time.

and wife. That amiable enthusiasm—that heroism of affection, which, might have been so conspicuously displayed on this occasion, was sought for in vain. All the charities of human nature were contracted into a small circle, and that little circle was SELF.

In making this observation, which must be grating to the feelings of many of my fellow Citizens, I follow Mr. Carey, in his popular History of the Fever. As a general observation, I believe it is well founded; but, from the mass of the people, I have no doubt a thousand amiable instances of contrary conduct might be selected. To detail these would be a most agreeable office; but voluntarily shrinking from public applause, or sunk perhaps to the silent grave, what historian shall enrich his annals with their virtues? What penetrating eye has darted into the deserted chamber of disease and despair, and seen the affectionate wife binding the temples of her husband, or the weeping daughter kneeling beside the bed of her father? Amiable sex!—who know so well to rob the barbed shafts of pain of half their asperity—your gentle offices, I am persuaded, were not entirely neglected at this important crisis. But it is the fate of female heroism to spread no farther than the borders, of their own families; while the magnanimity of men is stamped on medals, and handed down in records to posterity.

At this period of total stagnation of business, the weight

weight of the public calamity fell very heavily upon the poor. Without the means of escape, without resources for subsistence, and placed in those narrow alleys, and crowded and dirty recesses, in which the Fever raged with the most destructive violence: such of them as were not swept at once into the grave, were thrown upon the public charity. At the approach of the disorder, most of the *Guardians of the Poor* had left the city, and those of them who remained, though active and benevolent, found themselves utterly unequal to the additional duties which now devolved upon them. The necessity of an Hospital for the infected, was immediately felt and acknowledged, and Bush Hill, the seat of William Hamilton, Esq. a large and commodious edifice, situated near the city, but aloof from the neighbourhood of any other dwelling houses, was, after some time, fixed upon and taken possession of. To this place the sick were sent, and here they were provided for and attended. On the tenth of September, an advertisement, under the signature of the Mayor, announced that the *Guardians of the Poor* were distressed for want of assistance, and invited the aid of benevolent Citizens. A meeting of the Citizens was held on the twelfth, and another on the fourteenth of September. At this last meeting, the Committee, who rendered themselves so eminently useful in these times of general distress, were nominated. The Committee consisted, originally, of twenty-six members, and, as necessity demanded

their

their immediate organization, they proceeded directly to business. STEPHEN GIRARD and PETER HELM offered themselves as Superintendants to the Hospital at Bush Hill. This dangerous duty they discharged with a zeal and activity which does them the highest honor, and merits the warmest gratitude of their fellow Citizens. Dr. Deveze, a Physician from Cape François, and Dr. Duffield, of this city, devoted their professional labors to the service of the sick. Under the direction of these Gentlemen, the Hospital was kept in excellent order, and furnished with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the afflicted. Numerous Nurses and Assistants, and three Resident Physicians, and an Apothecary, secured to the patients every benefit of careful attendance, and immediate medical aid.* At first, as was natural to expect, the Citizens regarded the Hospital with horror, as the promiscuous retreat of despairing victims, who were conveyed thither to expire at a distance from their friends. But it was afterwards regarded as the safest asylum for the infected, and many persons who needed not the benefit of the poor laws, were, at their own request, removed thither, as to a place where they might be secure of every possible attention and assistance.

* Vide Minutes of the Committee, page 52, the Report upon the State of the Hospital.

In the rapid progress the disease made, from the time the Committee of Health was organized, till the middle of October, many families in the city, of some respectability, actually suffered for the want of menial aid. The Widow Mills's family, in Race-street, to the number of seven, were all ill with the Fever, in the early part of September, and had no other Nurse but a black man, who visited them frequently every day, but who had other families in the same manner under his care, and was, of consequence, often absent. The family suffered extremely, till a young man, a Nephew of the Widow's, heard of their distress, and heroically devoted himself to their relief: instructed only by his humanity, he became a tender, faithful, and solicitous Nurse. Two of the family died—the rest recovered under his affectionate care; but, a few days after, and under the same roof, he himself sunk a victim to his own virtuous zeal. Virtue, wherever it appears, ennobles the possessor, however humble his external situation may be. This young man's name was CHARLES HALDEN—he had been an apprentice to Joseph Budd, of this city, and was about twenty years of age. This effort of courageous humanity deserves the greater applause, as he never expected to survive it.

The disorder seems to have been attended with the greatest mortality, between the eighth and fourteenth

teenth of October. The burials, during that interval, average, one hundred daily; and nothing could exceed the melancholy situation of the survivors. Almost all the officers of government had forsaken the city: above twenty thousand inhabitants had likewise fled, and near three thousand houses were shut up. Every day added to the bills of mortality the names of valuable Citizens, to whom the People had looked up with eyes of hope and expectation. Social intercourse was at an end—the barred mansion admitted no longer the steps of inquisitive familiarity, or soothing affection. The Citizens turned their eyes, sullen with continual grief, distressfully upon every approaching object.

A friend of mine, who remained in the city during the whole reign of the disorder, informed me, that, on the evening of a day in which the mortality around him had been very great, and several of his intimate acquaintances had fallen, he retired to bed at his usual hour; but, tortured with melancholy reflections, was unable to take any repose. He rose, and throwing up the sash of a front window, looked into the street. The moon cast her palest beams upon the prospect, and the death-like silence which reigned around, was interrupted only by the loud and piercing shrieks of departing victims, and the low rumbling noise of carriages removing the dead. Sometimes he would see a fresh corpse silently let down from a casement, and, being placed upon

shafts,

shafts, fall into the long, slow, and solemn march of an endless train of coffins. What a striking picture of desolation did this once cheerful and populous city present! How gloomy to a being surrounded with all these horrors, and who knew not in what manner they would terminate!

An affecting instance of accumulated domestic distress, is recorded in the Minutes of the Committee, page 71:

“ One of the Carters, in the service of the Committee, reports, That in the performance of his duty, he heard the cry of a person in great distress. The neighbours informed him, that the family had been ill some days, and that, being afraid of the disease, no one had ventured to examine the house. He cheerfully undertook the benevolent task—went up stairs, and to his surprise, found the father dead, who had been lying on the floor for some days, two children near him, also dead, and the mother in labour. He tarried with her; she was delivered while he was there; and, in a short time, both she and her infant expired! He came to the City-Hall, took coffins and buried them all.”

The disease in its destructive career had robbed many families of their head and support, and left numerous infants wandering about the streets, without any human being to own and protect them.

The

The Committee found here a new occasion for the exercise of their paternal care, and accordingly established an orphan-house, with a respectable Matron to superintend it. This institution has, at different times, extended its shelter to one hundred and ninety-four children. At the dissolution of the Committee, they recommended these Innocents to the protection of the Legislature, in the most earnest and affecting manner. An act of the General Assembly has since been passed, appointing Guardians for these Orphan Children, and providing, in a liberal manner, for their support and education.

On the twenty-sixth of October, the disorder having very considerably abated, the Committee addressed their fellow Citizens, congratulating them on the very flattering change that had taken place; but recommending to those who were absent, not to return until the state of the atmosphere should be altered by rain or cold weather. During the greatest part of the disorder, the heavens (to use a forcible Scripture expression) had been *as brass*. To this uncommon drought may be attributed much of the violence and obstinacy of the Fever. Towards the latter end of October the weather became more cool, and some rain descended. Although this unquestionably produced very salutary effects; yet, it is possible, that this circumstance alone will not account for the very rapid declension of the disease. Mr. Carey devotes a whole chapter of his book, to prove,

prove, that winds and rain had no effect at all, but that the cessation ought to be ascribed to supernatural divine interference. He who believes, that the DEITY could as well employ natural as miraculous means to accomplish his benevolent purposes, will undoubtedly conclude, that in this respect, his piety is as mistaken as his philosophy is erroneous.

Poulson's Almanac for 1795-

A Summary of Deaths, each Month, during the Fever.

In August, 1793,	there died	361
In September,	—	1514
In October,	—	2045
In November,	—	124
		—
	Total	4044

Monday, June 9, went with Mr. St. George and Mr. Henry over the ferry of the Skuylkill, to visit Mr. Bartram, the famous botanist, who gives us such surprising stories, in his publication of his fierce battles with the alligators, on the coasts of Georgia, &c. while botanizing. He resides about nine miles from Philadelphia, retired from the bustle of life, on an estate of his own, on the banks of the Skuylkill. I saw his green-house and shrubbery: here, I confess, I was much disappointed, to find so little to look at. One of my companions joking the old gentleman about the alligators that he had formerly fought

fought with, he became so reserved, that we could get but little conversation from him.

On our return we stopped at Grey's Gardens, a place of entertainment, like Bagnigge Wells. The ground has every advantage of hill and dale, for being laid out in great variety; and it is neatly decorated with alcoves, arbours, shady walks, &c. It stands at the ferry of the Skuylkill, about four miles from the city, and is much frequented by parties of pleasure from thence. This river makes a most beautiful meander just at this place; the fine curve it forms, appearing mathematically true.

We had tea, coffee, syllabubs, cakes, &c. &c. for all which, we paid only half a dollar each, horses' hay included. The river is pretty wide at this place, very rapid at times, and ebbs and flows six feet: on these accounts, no common bridge will do, as the abutments could not stand long; it is therefore a floating bridge, which rises and falls with the tide, yet is perfectly safe to the heaviest carriage, and is very similar to one I described before, at Neshammany, in my journey from New York. It is a disgrace to so fine and large a city as Philadelphia, to have such bad roads near it: we could go scarce four miles an hour, although it is the month of June. It was a deep miry clay, drenched with water, which seems to have no means of running off, the country round being so flat.

Great

Great opposition has been made to the introduction of turnpikes: the only one yet permitted in America, is now making from this city to Lancaster, a distance of sixty miles, which is but partly effected; yet the advantages which must result from it, will probably soon make way for others.

On our return to the city, about seven in the evening, the noise of the croaking frogs, and tree toads, was intolerable, for they abound in the environs of this city. The ground laid out for half the city, still remains occupied by these croaking gentlemen: the buildings, as yet, extend but about half way from the Delaware to the Skuylkill.

Tuesday, I was at the house where the celebrated Dr. Franklin lived and died. Mrs. Bache his daughter, is a very handsome, pleasing woman: she introduced the Doctor's grand-children to me, one after the other, pointing to a little boy, that is reckoned the very image of his grandfather. When I was shewn into this great man's library and study, my sensations almost overcame me. In the room, hung his picture, painted at Paris, two years before his death, which was April 17, 1790. I felt a glow of enthusiasm grow in my mind, at visiting the late abode of this great man. I was now standing in his library, the scene of his vast labours. I went from hence directly to the spot where he landed, when, with his roll under his arm, he was first

first noticed by Miss Read, who afterwards became his wife, and walked over the very ground, which he describes in the memoirs of his life.

This afternoon, *June 10*, very rainy, with thunder and lightning, I went with Mr. Vaughan the merchant, to Mr. Johnson, from Bordeaux, in business, and during our passing through the streets, at eight in the evening, it seemed one incessant flash: I had never seen such lightning before. It seems such rains at this season of the year as accompanied it, are very uncommon.

Wednesday, I took a ride over to German Town, six miles, to see a Wiltshire family (Mayo) settled in that place, who received me very cordially, at a very pretty country house adjoining to a pleasant healthy town. From thence I went to see the falls of the Skuylkill, distant three miles: very pleasant country seats, were on my right and left, as I passed. I observed the ground here full of pieces of micæ or talk, which, as the sun shone very bright, glittered in my eyes at every step, like bits of glafs, or silver rather. This was observed by those who first settled in these parts, and from knowing but little of minerals, they took it for flakes of silver, and freighted a ship with it for England, concluding their fortunes made at once: I took up pieces in the middle of the road, two inches long, and

and one inch wide, as thin and clear as flint glass: if burnt, I should suppose it would make a fine manure.

At the falls, Governor Mifflin has a neat cottage, to which he is very fond of retiring, when public affairs will permit him. The falls appear nothing but an obstruction of the rapid stream, from several large rocks having fallen into it from the neighbouring heights. Skilful pilots know how to pass them in loaded boats, without danger.

In the afternoon, Mr. Woolstoncraft, Mr. W. Priestly, the two Mr. Humphries', Mr. Henry, Mr. St. George, and myself, went to see the Hospital, with the apartments for lunatics; the Bettering House; also the Gaol, where they have lately adopted solitary imprisonment, with good effect. These having been so well described in various publications, I shall only just mention their names. I heard at the Gaol, that not one in ten of those confined, are native Americans. The Gaol seems to be under most excellent regulations. I went into several apartments, and found them neat and clean. In the upper rooms they were spinning, and in those under ground there were several persons weaving linen and woollen cloth. A printed paper was given me while there, of which the following is a copy:

Direc-

Directions for the Inspectors, &c. of the Gaol of the City and County of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS, by a "Supplement to the Penal Laws of this State," it is enacted, "that the Prison Inspectors, appointed in pursuance of the Act in such case provided, and of the said Supplement, shall have power, with the approbation of the Mayor, two Aldermen, of the said City, and two of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or two of the Judges of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, to make Rules and Regulations for the government of all Convicts confined in the said Prison, not inconsistent with the Laws and Constitution of this Commonwealth."

It is therefore ordained, that the said Inspectors, seven of whom shall be a quorum, shall meet at the Prison, quarterly, on the first Mondays in January, March, June, and September; and on every second Monday throughout the year—and, may also be specially convened by the Visiting Inspectors when occasion requires. At their first meeting they shall appoint two of their Members to be Visiting Inspectors, one of whom shall serve for one month, and the other for two months, continuing to make a fresh appointment to this office monthly.

VISITING INSPECTORS.

The Visiting Inspectors shall attend at the Prison together, at least twice in each week, and oftener,

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if occasion requires ; at which times they shall examine into and inspect the management of the Prison, the conduct of the Keeper, Deputies, and Assistants : They shall also carefully enquire into and report the conduct and disposition of the Prisoners, and see that they are *properly* and *sufficiently* employed ; that proper attention to cleanliness is observed ; that due enquiry be made respecting the health of the Prisoners, and that their food is served in quantity and quality, agreeable to the directions of the Board ; that the sick are properly provided for, and that suitable cloathing and bedding are furnished to all : They shall hear the grievances of the Prisoners, receive their petitions, and bring forward the cases of such, whose conduct and circumstances may appear to merit the attention of the Board. They shall be careful to prevent improper out-door communications with the Prisoners ; that no spirituous liquors be admitted on any pretence whatever, except by order of the Physician—That no intercourse be admitted between the sexes—That the regulations of the Board, respecting the distribution of the Prisoners, according to their characters and circumstances, be attended to—That proper means be used to promote religious and moral improvement, by the introduction of useful books, and procuring the performance of divine service, as often as may be.

They shall, from time to time, report to the
Com-

Commissioners of the County, all such Prisoners who have been sent from other Counties, and have incurred a charge for their maintenance, more than the profits of their labour will defray, in order that compensation may be had as the law directs.

They shall cause fair returns to be made out, and laid before the board monthly, of all the Prisoners, their crimes, length of confinement, by whom committed, when and how discharged, since the preceding return.

They shall attend to the Keeper, Deputies, and Assistants, by observing their treatment of the Prisoners, and suffer no persons addicted to liquor, making use of profane swearing, or other improper language, to be employed on this duty.

They shall constantly bear in mind, that all men are free, until legal proof is made to the contrary; they will therefore take care that no person is held in confinement, on bare suspicion of being a runaway slave; and those persons who are actually slaves, and not applied for by proper claims, within a limited time, shall be returned to the Supreme or other proper Court, for a Habeas Corpus, to remove them according to law; and generally they shall see, that the present and subsequent directions of the Board be carried into effect.

KEEPER OF THE PRISON.

The Keeper of the Prison; besides attending to the safe keeping of the Prisoners, shall carefully inspect into their moral conduct, shall enjoin a strict attention to the regulations relative to cleanliness, sobriety, and industry, and be careful to avoid that penalty which is incurred by suffering a criminal to escape. He shall also, with the approbation of two of the inspectors, provide a sufficient quantity of stock and materials, working tools, and implements for the constant employment of the Prisoners. He shall deliver out their work and receive it from them by weight or measure, as the case may be, in order that embezzlement or waste may be prevented, by the Prisoners; and by every laudable means in his power, make their labour as profitable as possible. He shall, as the law directs, keep separate accounts for all convicts sentenced to labour six months and upwards, in which the expence of cloathing and subsistence shall be charged, and a reasonable allowance for their labour be credited; these accounts shall be balanced at short periods, in order that the Prisoner at his discharge, may receive the proportion, if any, that is due to him.

He shall cause all accounts concerning the maintenance of the Prisoners to be entered in a book or books for the purpose, and shall also keep separate accounts of the stock and materials purchased by him;

him; shall take proper vouchers wherever money is expended; shall regularly credit the materials manufactured and sold, mentioning to whom and when disposed of; and at every quarterly meeting of the board, shall exhibit his accounts and vouchers for their approbation and allowance.

T U R N K E Y .

The Turnkey shall admit no persons except the Inspectors, Keeper, his Deputies, Servants or Assistants, Officers, and Ministers of Justice, Counsellors, or Attornies at Law, *employed by a Prisoner*, Ministers of the Gospel, or persons producing a written license signed by two of the said Inspectors; and the latter only in his presence, or some one of the Officers of the prison. He shall prevent the admission of any spirituous liquors or any other improper article to the prisoners, and on every attempt of this kind that may be detected, he shall make discovery thereof, in order that the penalty inflicted by law may be recovered.

KEEPER'S DEPUTIES, &c.

The Keeper's Deputies and Assistants shall be careful to preserve cleanliness, sobriety, and industry among the Prisoners; to inform them of the Rules of the House, and to enjoin an observance of them by mild yet firm measures; they shall be careful to

prevent embezzlement, waste, or destruction of implements or materials; they shall constantly reside in the House, and inspect the conduct and labour of the Prisoners—report the negligent, profane, or disorderly, (who shall be removed) and the industrious, quiet, and exemplary; that they may be recommended by the Visiting Inspectors, who have it in charge to bring such to the favorable notice of the Board.

WATCHMEN.

The Watchmen shall continue in the Prison all night, two of whom shall be within the Iron Gate, and two in the Inspector's Room—They shall patrol the inside constantly, and strike the Bell every hour—They shall report any remarkable occurrence of the night to the Clerk of the Prison, on the succeeding day, who shall commit the same to writing, and lay it before the Visiting Inspectors, at their next meeting; and as the safety of the Prison so much depends on their vigilance and attention, it is required, that no circumstance shall prevent the performance of their regular and frequent rounds.

Signed by order of the Board,

February 26, 1792.

GEORGE MEADE, Chairman.

Approved, JOHN BARCLAY, Mayor.

Approved,

Approved, W. ROBERTSON, jun. } Judges of the
T. L. MOORE, } Court of Common Pleas.

Approved, HILARY BAKER, }
J. M. NESBITT, } Aldermen.

There are a vast number of charitable institutions in this city, which would take up too much time here even to enumerate.

I went into the market frequently, and asked the prices of all kinds of provisions. For a round of beef I was asked sevenpence per pound, equal to fourpence per pound sterling, but it was not equal in goodness to our's; veal, fivepence currency; mutton, sixpence; an ox-heart, elevenpence, or sixpence-halfpenny sterling; for a fine fat turkey, a dollar; pigeons, very plenty and cheap; pork, exceeding fine and good, at three-pence-half-penny and fourpence sterling per pound.

They burn wood chiefly, a chord of which you may buy from on board ship, for five dollars, that is, a pile of logs eight feet long, and four feet square. There are free negroes always waiting about the ships, with little neat saws in their hands, who offer to saw it up for you, for half a dollar a chord.

Postage of letters is dear at present; you pay for
H 4 a single

a single letter, equal to threepence for thirty miles; under sixty miles, fourpence; above one hundred, and less than one hundred and fifty miles, sixpence. Every newspaper sent by post, under one hundred miles, pays one cent, or halfpenny.

The pleasantest walk at Philadelphia, is the State Gardens, behind the House of Representatives. It is something like Kensington Gardens, but not so large. I had intended to have gone on to Baltimore, by the stage, which sets out three times a week for that place, at nine in the morning, and arrives there the next day to dinner, distance one hundred and two miles; but I was fearful of over-heating my blood and contracting a fever; for the heat of the weather, at this time, was almost insupportable. Had I gone thither, I should have been within forty-six miles of the new federal city of Washington, which I wished very much to have seen.

Stages from Philadelphia.

Four Stages every day to Bristol, Trenton, Prince Town, Elizabeth Town, and New York.

Two Stages to Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for one guinea, distance one hundred and two miles. From thence to the federal city of Washington, forty-six miles, to which place from Baltimore, there is a stage also.

One to Harrisburgh, on the Susquehanah, (forty five miles from Northumberland Town) every Wednesday.

One Stage to Lancaster, every Tuesday and Friday. It is sixty miles on the road towards Harrisburgh; fare three dollars.

One Stage to Reading, on the Skuylkil, every Friday, weekly.

One Stage to Bethlehem, on the Lehi River, through German Town, every day, except Sunday, at three in the morning. A distance of about fifty miles, for which you pay only two dollars. This place is well worth seeing, from the peculiarity of the inhabitants living altogether, as one family. In their house or houses of industry, every person is fully employed; the single young men in one house, the single young women in another, and the married in a third. Mr. Van Bleck, who has the chief direction of the whole, will answer any enquiries that may be made about it.

Coins of the United States.

Copper { Cent, is 1-hundredth part of a Dollar.
 Half Cent.

Silver	Dollar	-	4s. 6d.
	Half ditto,	2	3
	Quarter ditto	1	1½
	Dimes,	0	5 & 2-fifths.
Gold	Half Dimes,	0	2½ or 1-20th of a dollar.
	Eagles, -	10	Dollars, or 45s. od.
	Half Eagles,	5	ditto, 22 6
	Quarter ditto,	2½	ditto, 11 3

The Gold Coin is not to be issued till the year 1800, when the mint is to be established in the new federal city.

Four days before I came to Philadelphia, there arrived an embassy from the Cherokee and Creek Indians. I saw some of them, (Flamingo and Double-head,) walking the streets, followed by a crowd of boys. I intended to have got acquainted with them, and informed them, that I was a subject of the great King George, on the other side the great waters, and that I wished to smoke a calamet with them, and to have procured a belt of wampum; but when I heard that Flamingo (the tall, stout fellow I saw) had bragged publicly, that he had in his time shed human blood enough to swim in, I was so much shocked, that I never wished to see them any

any more. They all lodged (about twenty men and women) in a kind of barn, at the west end of High-street, not far from the new mansion building for the President. Some of the Indians, when they can get rum, will drink till they fall down senseless on the spot, where they will lie, with hardly any motion, for ten or twelve hours; then rise, as if out of a profound sleep, still stupid, and if they can get it, will repeat the dose again, till they fall into the same situation. It seems the immoderate and general use of spirits, is the greatest cause of their depopulation.

In the year 1761, the Indians began to be sensible of the bad effects of spirituous liquors. At a Congress held at Oneida, September 8, a Sachem, at the conclusion of the treaty, finished his speech with these words:—"We request that the great men would forbid the traders bringing any more rum amongst us, for we find it not good; *it destroys our bodies and our souls.*"

About four years before this, a Mr. Eleazer Wheelock, and some other pious ministers of the gospel, attempted to convert these Indians to Christianity, and established an Indian school, at Lebanon, in Connecticut. Among others, the famous Joseph Brant was educated by him, who came over to England about ten years ago. But the Indian nations soon saw how little better the English them-

selves were for being Christians, and they left off sending their children for education.

Two days after my arrival, I called on Mr. W. B. Grove, Member for North Carolina, at Francis's Hotel, by recommendation of Dr. Smith, of Prince Town, respecting the college going to be erected in North Carolina, (thirteen miles south of Hillsborough, and twenty-five miles from Rawleigh, the seat of government) the presidency of which was intended to be offered to Dr. Priestley; but as Dr. P. had informed me he had made up his mind to accept of no public employment whatever, the purport of my visit was, to engage it, if possible, for a friend of mine in England, who had requested me to look out for such a situation for him.

Mr. Grove received me very cordially, and introduced me to Mr. Macon, his brother member, with whom I spent an hour or two very agreeably. In the course of conversation, I said, I hoped their legislature would not vote a war with Great Britain, for the errors of our ministry, for I could assure them, the nation at large, were friendly and well disposed towards them. "Why do you then suffer," says he, impatiently, "your ministry to act as they have lately done? Why do not you bring them to account, or turn them out?" "You may do it," said I, "in your country, but it is a matter of some difficulty

difficulty with us. Had Lord North and his colleagues, that involved us in a ruinous war with you, been brought to public justice, our present ministers would not have been hardy enough to have gone the lengths they now have done. But they know too well they can do it with impunity. Besides, they have the art of bringing over, from time to time, the leaders of the whig interest, so that the people begin to distrust all great men, as only siding with them till the Minister bids to their price."

I used to think Walpole's assertion, " That every man had his price," was too severe a satire on mankind; but from so many recent instances of great men becoming apostates, I fear there is too much reason for the observation.

Commend me, however, to honest Andrew Mar-vel, dining on his cold shoulder of mutton, sweetened with the enjoyment of an independent mind, rather than to honest Edmund Burke, ruminating (but not in trope and figure) over *one thousand two hundred pounds per annum, out of the civil list, with two thousand five hundred pounds per annum more, out of the four and a half per cents. accepted by him, in defiance of a law (passed at his own particular instigation)* against such enormous pensions being ever granted without the previous consent of parliament,

and

and for procuring which, his country once honored, respected, and loved him ;

Heu quantum mutatus ab illo !

Mr. Grove the next day went with me to the State House, and introduced me to the two Senators, Governor Martin and Mr. Hawkins, who, with himself, were trustees to the new intended College ; but public business soon engaging their attention, they informed me, I should have a written answer from them the next morning ; and Mr. Grove accordingly brought me the following :

" Senate Chamber, June 6, 1794.

" The Senators of North Carolina cannot take upon themselves to give any opinion on the subject of your letter. They will receive with pleasure any information Dr. Priestley may honor them with, relative to the character and qualifications of the Reverend * * *. They will lay the same before the Trustees, at their next meeting, and communicate to him their determination thereon. They can only add, that a recommendation from Dr. Priestley, would insure a friendly attention to, and a preference for any gentleman.



Here

Here follows an Abstract which I made from a Manuscript of Mr. Joseph Priestley (the Doctor's eldest Son) of his Observations during a Journey from Philadelphia to the Loyalsoe, on the Western branch of the Susquehanah, one hundred and eighty miles N. W. of that City.

“ December 14, 1793. We left Philadelphia, and passed the Falls of the Skuylkil to Norris Town, seventeen—to Pratt, eighteen—to Pottsgrove, twelve—and then to Reading, fifty-six miles from Philadelphia. These places are all situated on the banks of the Skuylkil. The houses at Reading are mostly built of stone. We crossed the river, and came to Hamburgh, a town lately built by the Germans. To Reads, fourteen miles. Here I saw a log house, very neat, with four rooms on a floor; the inside work, including doors, windows, wainscoting, locks, &c. altogether cost only seventy pounds currency; (forty-two pounds;) it was tastey, and well finished. The outside work the owner did for himself. Venison is the common food, being in great plenty in the neighbouring woods.

“ Sunbury, one hundred and thirty-one miles from Philadelphia. The land in this neighbourhood very rich, but not any great quantity of it to be cultivated, as the town is closely surrounded by mountains. It sells here from twenty-five to thirty pounds

pounds an acre. [*I suppose he means currency*] The prices of grain at Sunbury, are as follow:

Wheat	-	5s. od.	currency, per bush. of 60lb.
Rye	-	4 6	ditto.
Oats	-	2 6	ditto.
Buckwheat	2	6	ditto.

" Beef, threepence halfpenny, currency; venison, fourpence; butter, twopence per pound; labour, three shillings a day; (one shilling and ninepence three farthings sterling) or three shillings and ninepence, (two shillings and threepence sterling) if they find themselves in food. Crops, generally from twenty to thirty bushels an acre, [*of wheat, I suppose*] sent for sale usually to Middleton, (fifty miles down the Susquehanah, at its conflux with Swatara Creek) at two shillings and sixpence per hundred weight (one shilling and sixpence.) Carriage by land from Middletown to Philadelphia, is seven shillings and sixpence (four shillings and sixpence) per hundred weight. Cyder of good quality, sells at Sunbury for three to four dollars a barrel, of thirty-one gallons and a half. Surveying of land and making the proper return, costs thirty-five shillings (twenty-one shillings sterling) per hundred acres. In clearing of land, you pay thirty-five shillings per acre, *for grubbing and burning, exclusive of cutting down the trees.

" Nor-

" Northumberland, is a town finely situate at the conflux of the east and west branches of the Susquehanah, one hundred and thirty-three miles from Philadelphia. Sunbury and Northumberland may contain from one hundred to one hundred and fifty houses each. A log house, built upon a stone foundation, having four rooms, (with floors) twelve feet square each, with a thorough passage, finished in the inside, in a plain manner, will cost two hundred and fifty pounds currency, or one hundred and fifty pounds sterling. As an instance of the rapid advance of land, we were informed, that the unoccupied lands in this town were offered to sale two years ago, for two thousand pounds. This year, the owner refused ten thousand pounds."

Major Piatte's Observations, and Account of the Country three miles from Middleton, where he lives, seventy-six miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

First. That a bed of limestone was found just below the surface of the earth, all over that part of the country.

Second. The winters are less severe there, than on the eastern parts of the state. In the beginning of March they break up the ground, and are seldom, if ever, affected with frosts afterwards.

Third.

Third. March, April, and May, was generally fine spring weather.

Fourth. The crop of wheat there, was about twenty-five bushels from each acre.

Fifth. The then present price of grain, was as follows: wheat, five shillings and sixpence, or three shillings and fourpence sterling; rye, four shillings; oats, two shillings and sixpence. Labour, three shillings a day.

Sixth. That land on the banks of the river, partly improved, sells from three pounds to seven pounds per acre; and further back in the country, at thirty shillings on to six dollars per acre.

Muncy Creek, is one hundred and sixty-two miles from Philadelphia, a fine stream of water; the lands on its borders are rich, and abounding with the finest of timber. The Susquehanah navigable one hundred and twenty miles further up, for boats of ten tons burthen.

Whitaker, an inn-keeper there, gave me the following prices: For grubbing, fifteen shillings an acre, with two drams a day; sheep cost from ten shillings

shillings to twelve shillings and sixpence (seven shillings sterl^{ing};) wool, two shillings and sixpence, or one shilling and sixpence sterl^{ing}; beef, three-pence halfpenny, or twopence farthing sterl^{ing} per pound. Whitaker occupies lands there, under Mr. Wallis, paying one third of the produce as the rent; ploughs the ground (three or four inches deep, with ease) an acre and a half a day with one team. In one day, he often cuts down thirty timber trees to their proper lengths. He says, that fifteen men can draw the logs and construct a log house, with two large rooms on a floor, and two stories high, in a day. A man can grub an acre of land in four or five days. He valued his house (twenty feet by eighteen) at sixty pounds, or more, i. e. thirty-six pounds sterl^{ing}.

The Loyalsoe (one hundred and seventy-four miles from P.) is a very broad and rapid stream, running in a valley or bottom, ten or twelve feet lower than the rest of the ground; the valley about half a mile broad, consisting entirely of very rich black mould, several feet deep. The timber upon it is exceeding lofty and fine, and grows without much underwood. This kind of land, whether on the banks of creeks or rivers, is called bottom land. *It is too rich for wheat*, but is excellent for Indian corn, or for grazing.

Mr. Woolstoncraft examined the lands of the western

western branch of the Susquehanah; he prefers that part of the country to any other that he has yet seen. He describes the lands at the head of Muncy Creek, as beech lands, and the hills, as very fine lands, even to the tops. Alom is found in this country. He came down the Loyalsoe in a canoe, ten miles an hour. With respect to lands in that country, he said, that Dr. Rush had given him his choice of several four hundred acre lot, (rich bottom lands) at five shillings an acre, six months credit. That Mr. Morris had offered forty thousand pounds currency, for Muncy farms, lying along the Susquehanah seven or eight miles.

At Sunbury, I met, in my return, with Mr. Wallis, of Muncy. He had lately bought two hundred thousand acres upon Toby's Creek, which is navigable into the Alleghany river; and, by a portage of twenty miles, communicating with the Sinemahoning, and, by that creek, with the Susquehanah. This land he would sell for five shillings (three shillings sterling) per acre, ready money.

The Susquehanah abounds with shad, salmon, roach, trout, chub, sun-fish, and perch. The lands produce from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat per acre.

Mr. Priestley met with an ingenious settler, of the name

name of White, who has a distillery, where he makes his rye into whiskey, after the following method:—To a bushel and a half of rye, four quarts of malt, and a handful of hops, he adds fifteen gallons of boiling water, which stands four hours; then he adds sixteen gallons more; he then adds two quarts of yeast (made during the summer, by boiling malt and hops) It will take six days properly to ferment; in winter, seven days It is now put into a still, the bottom of which is defended from the heat of the fire by a row of pigs of iron and clay, the flue being carried round the body of the still.

One bushel of rye produces about eleven quarts, which sells at four shillings and sixpence per gallon. The wash is good for the hogs.

(*N. B.* I had copied out, for the Printer, from my JOURNAL thus far, before I found, by looking into Cooper's Pamphlet, that he had published these facts already; I forbear therefore, writing further, and shall only proceed to add, from Mr. Priestley's Journal, what Cooper seems not to have noticed.)

*Information respecting Hagar's Town on the Potomack,
Maryland side, part of the Shenandoah Valley,
at the Head of the Waters of Antietam, seventy-
five miles from Baltimore, eighty from Alexandria,
fifty-four from Carlisle, and one hundred and
sixty from Pittsburgh.*

N. B. The following Prices of articles are in sterlinc Money,
as it was in 1793.

Indian corn, one shilling and sixpence a bushel—wheat, three shillings—potatoes, fifteen-pence to eighteen-pence per bushel—flour, seven shillings and eightpence for one hundred and twelve pounds—apples, fifteen-pence per bushel—butter, sixpence per pound—cheese, sixpence-halfpenny—brown sugar, nine-pence-halfpenny—maple, sevenpence — loaf, sixteen-pence (cheaper when at peace in the West Indies) Port wine, six shillings and nine-pence—Madeira, thirteen shillings and sixpence. Beer not much used. Cyder, twopence three farthings per gallon (by the barrel twopence)—mutton, two-pence—veal, threehalfpence—bacon, fourpence-farthing—hams, fivepence-halfpenny. Fish, none but salted. Fowls, threepence each—ducks, sevenpence-halfpenny to eightpence—soap, sevenpence per pound—candles, sevenpence—wood, a dollar a cord (a bundle made up eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high)—coals, fourteen-pence per bushel, dug in the neighbourhood, none used in dwelling

dwelling houses. Shoes, five shillings to seven shillings and sixpence a pair. Of clothing, one hundred pound's worth in England, is here worth one hundred and forty pounds. The houses built mostly of wood; birch scantling costs three-half-pence per foot, running measures. Masons are paid for building brick wall, eighteen inches thick, fourpence per perch; bricks, three dollars a thousand; window glass, ten dollars per hundred foot; female servants, two shillings a week; male, four dollars a month;—difficult to procure them.

The number of inhabitants in Hagarstown is about two thousand; a healthy country; a great trade, by means of the Potomac, with the western country. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans.—Here follows a list of the trades there: six working saddler's shops, two leather breeches makers, two copper smiths, ten blacksmiths, four rifle gunsmiths, two earthen-ware shops, two tin-plate workers, six hatters, five tanyards, three blue dyers, (most of the families make home-spun cloth, as formerly in England) one fulling mill, three nail manufactories.

The roads are good in summer, except where the lime-stone makes them rough. A post to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia once a week.

The places of worship are—one English Episcopal,
one

one German Lutheran, one German Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic. The schools are—two English, one German, and one girl's boarding school. The classics are not taught; no library, no book society; one weekly newspaper, (about two hundred and fifty copies sold) besides about fifty German newspapers from Lancaster, every week, and fifty Baltimore ones. Soil, a dark loam, six inches thick; the wood, oak, black and white hickory, walnut, and wild locust. Cattle require fodder from November till April. Price of estates, when about half cleared, from sixteen to twenty-four dollars an acre. A good working pair of oxen, twelve pounds; cows, in the spring, soon after calving, three pounds; horses for the plough, six pounds to eighteen pounds; fat sheep, sixteen or eighteen pounds to the quarter, about twelve shillings; a cart for two horses, five pounds; waggon, fifteen pounds; hay, thirty shillings a ton, of either timothy grass, or clover, delivered in the town.

The buildings necessary on a farm there, are a barn, a small warehouse, or crib, (for they grow but little Indian corn) stables, and cow house. These two last are generally under the barn, and built of stone. There is a county tax for roads, amounting to two shillings and threepence on sixty pounds.

Information respecting the Counties of Frederic and Berkley, in Virginia, (part of the Shenandoah Valley) taken at a general Meeting of the Inhabitants, at Winchester and its vicinity, anno 1793.

Market at Winchester twice a week: a constant variety of butcher's meat in season; poultry and venison in great plenty; pork fit for salting, and bacon; good water found every where; Indian corn, at eighteen-pence sterling per bushel; oats on average, at fifteen-pence; wheat, two shillings to three shillings; barley easy to cultivate, but little in demand; (cyder and whiskey being the common drink;) rye, two shillings and threepence; potatoes, fifteen-pence halfpenny per bushel; wheat flour, seven shillings and sixpence for one hundred pounds; apples, of fine flavour, and in great plenty, nine-pence per bushel, at the fall, and from fourteen-pence to eighteen-pence halfpenny after Christmas; peaches, one shilling and sixpence to three shillings a bushel; butter, fourpence halfpenny to seven pence; cheese, fourpence halfpenny; country made honey, three shillings and ninepence a gallon; cane and maple sugar, eightpence to ninepence per pound; Lisbon, six shillings a gallon; sherry, six shillings and ninepence; Port, seven shillings and sixpence; (beer, none made) London porter, twelve shillings a dozen; Philadelphia porter, nine shillings; old cyder, se-

ven shillings and sixpence a barrel of thirty gallons; —new, four shillings and sixpence; mutton, pork, venison, two-pence farthing per pound; salmon, forty-five shillings a barrel; ducks, four shillings and sixpence to six shillings and ninepence a dozen; geese, thirteen-pence halfpenny to eighteen-pence a piece; turkeys, thirteen-pence halfpenny to twenty-two pence halfpenny a piece; wild turkeys, two shillings and threepence; pheasants, fourpence halfpenny; partridges, ninepence to twelvepence per dozen; candles, ninepence per pound.

Lodging and board in the town of Winchester, from twelve pounds to twenty-two pounds ten shillings *per ann.*; ditto, in the country, from nine pounds to thirteen pounds ten shillings; wages to household servants, eight pounds; to female, four; land there, is from fifteen shillings to seventy-five shillings an acre, and still rising; working oxen, nine pounds a pair, (or forty dollars;) a good cow and calf, three pounds; a plough horse, seven pounds ten shillings to thirteen pounds ten shillings; waggon horses, from thirteen pounds ten shillings to twenty-seven pounds; sheep, from six shillings to nine shillings; lambs, a dollar a piece; hay, thirty shillings in town, and twenty-two shillings and sixpence in the country; size of estates, from fifty to two thousand acres. The maple sugar tree not cultivated. Market for produce is Alexandria, on the Potowmac; waggons will take a barrel of flour, weighing one

one hundred and ninety-six pounds, for five shillings and nine pence; the distance is eighty miles. Flour sells here at twenty shillings a barrel.

In 1741, the only towns of note in Maryland, were Annapolis, Chester, and George Town; the latter place, in 1736, had but fifteen houses; in four years, they increased to seventy; Baltimore then had not a being; in 1795, it had two thousand houses, one hundred and fifty-two stores, or shops, and eleven thousand inhabitants.

Taken from Mr. Toulmin's Journal.

A gentleman of Virginia means to fix all his sons in Kentucky, not doubting but that it will be the first in the Union. This person took servants thither, hired a waggon with four horses and a driver, from Fredericksburgh to Red Stone, for eighteen pounds fifteen shillings, in which he took two thousand pounds weight of goods, and the children of his slaves; at Red Stone, he purchased a boat for six pounds nine shillings, in which he carried down the Ohio river, thirteen horses, twenty-one negroes, thirteen white people, and one hundred pounds worth of bulky articles. No distinction assumed on account of rank or property. A general attachment to the federal union; but a jealousy of the monied interest of the Northern states.

Business conducted at popular assemblies with regularity and propriety; no symptoms of aristocratical influence, but a prevailing jealousy of a man of large fortune.

A candidate for an office will sometimes canvass, but the reputation of an opponent will often obtain a vote in preference. Elections conducted very quiet—seldom any disorder. No expences attend them. All males, from fifteen to forty-five, liable to serve in the militia.

A gentleman used to send every year for labourers from Scotland, and indenture them for five years, who all in the end obtained plantations for themselves. Price of land depends on soil and convenience to market. They are most of them very indifferent ploughmen.

In the Genesee country, have lately been discovered two sulphur springs. Before this, it was generally supposed there was no mines of sulphur in any part of the United States: there has also been some alum discovered on the banks of the Potomac river above the federal city.

Observations on the City of Philadelphia.

All the streets run parallel, or cross each other at right angles.

Almost

Almost every house of trade has an ascent of steps to enter, and a sloping cellar window or door, to receive goods, &c.

Many houses five, some six stories high; all roofed with shingles, i.e. with pieces of oak, of the shape of tiles, but twice as large. The houses (at least the modern ones) built of brick.

High-street, is the widest street, and is about the centre of the town, reaching from the river Delaware, nearly two miles towards the Skuylkil; it is forty yards wide, and down the middle of the street is a market house, thirty feet wide, and half a mile long; in one part of it is the shambles, another, poultry and garden-stuff, &c. Here you can have a good long walk in all weather, and here it was (being opposite Dr. Franklyn's house) where he used to walk most evenings in the early part of his life.

There is a public pump erected in all the principal streets, at every interval of thirty yards.

No slaves allowed here, but most of the servants and labourers are free negroes.

A great many Germans settled at Philadelphia; on the signs over their shop doors they have their names and trades expressed both in English and

German text, *viz.* Alleyne Innis, Hat Maker.
Alleyne Innis, Huth Maker.

A tax on dogs and one horse chairs, five shillings
per ann.

Executions seldom happen here. A law passed
last session, that nobody should undergo the punishment
of death, except it be for murder.

More thunder and lightning here in one week
than in England a whole year.

Very little card playing in this city; they often
make visits without introducing them; yet English
customs and manners generally prevail: the ladies
in veiled bonnets, carrying large fans, like the fa-
shion of last year in England: the gentlemen with
round hats, short canes in their hands, their coats
in the English taste, and wearing pantaloons.

Schools for genteel female education scarce and
much wanted, as Mr. Hamilton told me.

House flies very numerous and troublesome in the
summer months; and the croaking of the bull frogs
very loud and disagreeable in the environs of the
city.

The weather very changeable; Fahrenheit's
ther-

thermometer was at 95, July 2, 1792, and the next day, at 72, and a week after again at 91; May 3, at 54, and May 31, at 91; January 23, at 14, and January 31, at 39; this is very different from Bris-
fot's account of it; but these extremes are observed to lessen every year, as the back country becomes more cultivated.

Philadelphia was incorporated in the year 1701. In 1790, it was found to contain 6,651 houses, and 42,520 inhabitants, but a great many new houses have been built since that time, and it is supposed there are now more than 50,000 inhabitants.

Smith is so common a name in America, that in Philadelphia alone, there are eighty-six trading houses of that name.

Butter, from fifteen-pence to eighteen-pence per pound, and not very good.

Harrowgate gardens, two miles distant on the New York road, and Grey's gardens on the Skuylkil, are the two tea-drinking places for the cits, like Bagnigge Wells, and the Islington Spa.

At least one out of ten that I met in the streets was a French person, wearing the tri-coloured cockade, the men with them in their hats, the women on their breasts.

The

The state of society seems here to be very similar to that which, in England, is found at Bristol, where there is an intermixture of Quakers, except that card-playing is not so frequent. The women marry very young.

The chief revenue of the United States arises not from internal taxation, which is very light, but from the duties on the imports and tonage; these in the year 1789, amounted to 1,467,080 dollars, and in 1795, 5,500,000 dollars.

So light are their taxes, that all the inland duties together do not make more than a seventh part of the national revenue. A gentleman at New York told me, that all the taxes of every kind levied on his house, which he rented at two hundred and ten pounds per annum, amounted to no more than six pound five shillings.

The national debt of the United States amounted to about sixteen millions sterling, or 76,096,468 dollars, which is supposed to bear far less proportion to their national wealth than our's, not even a fourth, and is every year lessening that proportion.

The annual exports a few years since, amounted to only seventeen millions of dollars; in the three succeeding years, they were nearly as follows, viz.
twenty-

twenty-one, twenty-six, and thirty-three millions. For the year, ending in September, 1795, they amount to nearly forty-eight millions; so that in the short space of five years their value has trebled, and even their actual quantity has been greatly augmented.

The English are apt to think of General Washington as the Greeks did of Hector—

“ When Hector falls, then Ilion is no more.”

I was much of that opinion myself, before I went to America, but I now think otherwise; their government is of that mild excellent frame as to require in the executive power not great abilities, as the complicated affairs of Europe do, but only a cool judgment, and a flowness to act. If America avoids war and interference in the politicks of Europe, nothing can hurt her. The spirit observed in their political clubs and self-created societies will do no material mischief; it will only keep them from falling into that supineness and passive acquiescence to the measures of ministry, which have been so fatal to the liberties of the people in other countries. The warm animated disputes between the plebeians and patricians in ancient Rome, was the foundation of all its greatness, and so, in my opinion, will be the sparrings between the federalists and the anti-federalists, at least it will not clog the government. A

vigorous executive power is unnecessary in states like those of America.

Being in company, at Francis's Hotel, with Mr. Grove, and some other members from the southern states, I argued as forcibly as I could against the injustice and impolicy, in case of a war between the two countries, of sequestrating or attacking the property of our countrymen lodged in their funds, upo the good faith of their public securities. Mr. Grove smiled across to one of the gentlemen on the opposite side, and said, I might satisfy myself that such a measure would never be adopted, however it might have been threatened.

When Mr. Dayton's proposed resolution for the sequestration of all debts due to British subjects, was under debate, Mr. I. Smith quoted a writer upon the law of nations, justifying all reprisals upon the effects of individuals of the aggressing nation indiscriminately, *except stock in the public funds.* Mr. Giles, however, was of opinion, that there could be no rational distinction in principle. Mr. Swift acknowledged, on the first view of the subject, he had been inclined to favour the proposition, but on more mature deliberation, thought it a direct violation of the law of nations.

If, however, America should be bold enough, in case of hostilities with Great Britain, to violate her public

public faith, by sequestering the private property of individuals, deposited *bona fide* in her funds, she will highly disgrace herself, and American faith will become as infamous and proverbial as Punic faith.

Mr. Grove introduced me, one day, at the State House, to Colonel Parker, the Member for Virginia, who after some little conversation, gave me an invitation to return with him, and offered, upon the adjournment of Congress, which was to be the next day, to take me with him, in his chariot, to Norfolk, and strongly pressed me to settle there, and establish a manufactory, and that I might have the *work of the slaves* almost for nothing. As I am speaking of Virginia, I would here inform my reader, that there is a parish in the county of Westmoreland, called Washington, as long ago as 1720 or 30, before the President was born, his family having come out of England (Lincolnshire I believe) about 1657, and settled in that part of Virginia. There is a parish in England, called Washington, somewhere in the county of Durham, from whence the family probably originated.



Return to New York.

I SET out on my return to New York, from the Indian Queen, No. 15, South-Fourth-street, at three

in the morning. The stage is to take us thither in one day, a distance of more than ninety-two miles. The only passengers at setting off, were, Mr. W. Priestley and myself. It was a fine star light morning when we passed through the environ Kensington, and in the first hour we reached Frankfort township. In crossing the bridge over Pennipack Creek, our horses, full of spirit, took fright, and were very near leaping the battlements of the bridge, which are very low. At sun rise we reached the Red Lion. The sloping ground here, forms a beautiful situation for a gentleman's country house, on the banks of the Poquassink Creek. From this place, a road runs directly north to Warminster and Hatesborough, which former being the name of my native place, in England, I wished very much to have visited, as probably some people of that town might have settled there, and named it, in compliment to their own native place.

I have observed that no mosquitoes had yet appeared at Philadelphia, notwithstanding the excessive heat, although I had before found them in great plenty in the neighbourhood of New York.

At fifteen miles from Philadelphia, we passed a burying ground, close to the road side: I saw no house or chapel near it. It is a square of thirty yards, enclosed with a stone wall, and here four or five families bury their dead, without any funeral

ncral service whatever over the corpse, as I was informed.

We passed a small tract of land, of about ten acres, that was lately cleared. Only two months before, it was a thick wood. The trees had been first girdled, that is, the bark cut away in a circle round each tree, which prevents the ascent of the sap, and kills them speedily. A dextrous woodcutter (the Connecticut men are famous) will in three months, cut and clear three acres, and split up the wood into rails for fences: he will contract to do it at twenty shillings currency, per acre, or twelve shillings sterling. They next burn the old stumps, with a fire made round each with the small wood, which kills its vegetation. In this operation they had been lately engaged. By July 16, buck wheat will be sown there, which will be fit to reap about November 1; after which it will probably be ploughed up, and sowed at once to wheat. A man's pay here, is half a dollar a day, and his keeping. If the ground should prove too luxuriant for wheat, then rye is sown, which is an excellent grain, they say, to clear the ground.

We now travelled eight or ten miles along the banks of the Delaware, to Bristol, and then to Trenton, to breakfast, which is about thirty miles from Philadelphia. I went to the Printing Office there,

there, and procured a quantity of old news-papers; among the rest, several Kentucky ones, which were very amusing and novel. I read several absurd and idle stories about the state of the war in Europe, and its events, which were much exaggerated, as may be partly supposed, in passing to such a remote part of the world. They are hungry for news, and the printers know their stomachs will swallow any thing. Here we took into our vehicle two very smart young women, who were going to a country dance, about ten miles off: they were charming company, very facetious, innocent, and modest withal, and we were very loath to part with them.

I must, however, go back to mention that I enquired the price of provisions at Trenton, and found, that beef sold that day for eightpence per pound, or fourpence halfpenny sterling; mutton, fourpence (twopence halfpenny;) veal, fourpence; (twopence halfpenny.) This was dearer than common, on two accounts: the great quantity lately bought up for exportation, upon taking off the embargo; and the assembly of the state being then sitting at Trenton.

The natural wood of this tract is oak and chesnut, and many of the butternut trees; a few trees of the catalpa, planted for ornaments before the houses, the smell of whose leaf resembles coffee. I have as yet.

yet seen no elm in America. Fern is seldom or never seen here, but I have heard there is some found in the neighbourhood of Boston.

Near Princetown are large plantations of the Italian mulberry tree, for the culture of the silk worm. Some of the farmers greatly object to them, as interfering with more useful domestic occupations, and encouraging too much habits of idleness.

At Milstone Creek we passed Kingstone, a small scattered village, or township, with scarce three houses in sight together. The roads very rough and stony. As we approach New Brunswick, we descend a long gradual hill over a plain, and the town appears similar to the entrance of Alresford from the city of Winchester. On the right side of the town I saw the large extended barracks which were formerly occupied by lord Cornwallis and his troops, who were stationed here during three winter months. Here we dined, and then crossed the Rariton River in the ferry. The bridge of five arches which had been carried away by the late floods, had now ten or twenty men at work upon it, (or in boats) repairing it. We next came to Piscataway, through a very poor sandy soil. The land here may be bought for less than five pounds an acre.

I saw a few crows fly along, which were the first and only ones I observed in America. Rooks they have

have none, as I am told. I should suppose it would be well worth the attention of their government to import the breed, as the country abounds so much with insects, worms, and reptiles. A farmer, in England, who destroys or drives them from his estate, finds a great difference in this respect, far more than the value of what corn they eat. The magpie is a bird not known there. Of some kinds of birds they have great plenty, such as robins, swallows, cat birds, and king birds, or men of war, as some call them.

We now passed a road, branching off to our right, to Amboy and Sandy Hook; and soon after reached Woodbridge. While they changed horses, I went round to survey the house and garden, and found a weaving shop, where two men were weaving linen sheeting, out of flax raised and spun by neighbouring families, who brought their yarn to them to make it up into cloth. These men told me they could weave fourteen yards a day of yard-wide sheeting; it was not very fine, as may be supposed. Five miles further on, we passed a saw mill, on Raway river; a very profitable erection in every state, if secured from the effects of sudden floods, very common in this country, to the ruin of many a once profitable concern. We stopped at the Wheat-sheaf to water our horses, and proceeded over a very unpleasant country till we reached Elizabeth Town; a very low situation, near the marshes.

marshes. Governor Livingston has a country seat, about half a mile to the left, on an eminence.

Three miles further, we passed a large Baptist Meeting House, standing alone on our right, and then came to Newark, about five in the evening. The weather had been uncommonly hot, and I felt myself so uncomfortable, that I was glad here to quit the stage, and stay till the next day. I opened my portmanteau and changed myself, and having now got a comfortable dish of tea, with plenty of good cream, at the Hounds and Horn, kept by Archer Gifford, I was so well refreshed as to walk over every part of the town: the streets of which are very wide, with the houses separated from each other by gardens and outlets. It is so increased as to have doubled its inhabitants within the last ten years, and the land risen in value from ten to thirty pounds an acre. A large manufactory of leather and shoes, carried on here. There are four meetings or churches, one of which is peculiarly elegant, with a handsome spire, two hundred and two feet high, ninety-seven long, and sixty-six feet in breadth, built of stone. Near the top is a gallery on the outside, from whence you have a beautiful view of Staten and Long Islands, Hudson's River, New York, &c. &c. A large brick building is now erecting here for a grammar school; one large apartment in it is already opened, for the youth of both sexes to meet and learn to sing. As night set in,

in, the fire flies afforded constant entertainment in my walks. The next morning I went a mile out of the town, to see the new bridge over the Posaick, erected to avoid the frequent disagreeable delays at this ferry. It is neatly framed of wood, with a draw bridge to let the schooners and other vessels pass. Another bridge of the same kind is going to be erected over the Hackinsack, which will be a great convenience to travellers to and from New York, and places adjacent. I remarked some very beautiful elevated situations for houses, not yet occupied. On the green, adjoining to Newark, is lately erected a high pole, surmounted with the cap of liberty. Hearing there was a meeting of the inhabitants, I followed the crowd into a large town hall, where I found them debating about the means and ordering the commemoration of July 4, then approaching, (the æra of their independence.) It was determined there should be a procession to church, and a sermon preached on the occasion, but as to a feast, it was decreed, that every person should do as they liked best. Beds were so scarce at the inn, that two of us slept on the floor of the large parlour. The inns are in general very small, travelling not having been very frequent till of late, and the houses built only for private families. I went next morning to an exhibition of wild beasts, among which was a buffalo, just brought from Kentucky; it resembled an ill shaped cow, and of the colour of an ass. There are four or five post chaises kept in this

this place, and a multitude of one-horse chaises, which pay, I think, five shillings a year tax to the state of New Jersey. There is a stage every day in the summer, which sets out at six o'clock in the morning for New York, from Archer Gifford's, (fare three shillings currency) and returns again to dinner, about three. It puts up in New York, at the corner of Cortland-street, and Broadway. It is very convenient for those who live at Newark, and carry on their business at New York. There is, I am told, a very genteel neighbourhood here, and much tea visiting. It is also a great thoroughfare, and may be reckoned a very neat pleasant country town. Mr. Harriot's house is beautifully situated on a kind of cliff; there I breakfasted, according to a promise I made when I went to Philadelphia. Mrs. Harriot, who had lived here two years, complained much of the excessive heat in summer, and the extreme cold in the winter, as what she had not been used to in England.

I had not time to go and see Schuyler's copper mine, about four miles from this place: it was first discovered about the year 1776, but upon breaking out of the war, it was not much, at least, worked till lately. It is now worked by a steam engine, and I am told, yields from the ore, three fourths copper. A mill for smelting, is going to be erected at Paterson.

While at Newark, I heard much conversation about the Paterson manufactory, at the Falls in that neighbourhood, as a very expensive undertaking; also of the rougery of the different managers, placed at different times at the head of it; chiefly men of ruined fortunes, from England; men who undertook it, merely to aggrandize themselves at any rate. I have already given my opinion, on the fate of these undertakings. America has *many* better sources of national wealth, at present, than manufacture.

At ten o'clock, I took a place in the stage, for New York, and paid half a dollar, being nine miles. The road is, for the most part, over a swamp, and it is made passable by sticks of timber laid across it all the way, so close together, that the horses cannot step between. One of my fellow travellers suddenly called out, "A snake, a snake! and see the bird following it." The fact was, a large black snake was stretched before us, on the road, fascinating a poor bird, and he had so far succeeded, before the rattle of our carriage disturbed him, that when he retired slowly into the rushes, by the road side, the bird actually followed him. The driver told us, it was a very common occurrence. Monsieur Barré, a captain of the Perdrix French frigate, which lay in North River, was a passenger with us; a handsome, well looking, manly person, with sensible and pleasant conversation; yet to see him with a pair of

gold

gold ear rings dangling next his cheeks, filled me with disgust.

After crossing the Passaic and Hackinsack Rivers, we came to Paulus Hook, and were soon ferried over Hudson's River, to the city of New York. I went immediately to Mrs. Loring's, to enquire for Dr. and Mrs. Priestley, and found they were gone to dine with Mr. Osgood, a gentleman I was acquainted with, and where I had before dined: I called there, and was introduced just as the wines and dessert were placed on the table, and found a large party, of twenty-two ladies and gentlemen. Besides Dr. and Mrs. Priestley, there were: the Bishop of New York and his lady, (a relation of mine, by marriage,) Mr. Genet, the late French Ambassador, Melancthon Smith, and others, besides Mrs. Osgood, the Miss Franklyns, and many ladies. The two Miss Franklyns are the daughters of Mrs. Osgood, by her former husband. They are charming accomplished young women. I promised myself much pleasure and delight in cultivating an acquaintance with them, while I was at New York, but to my great mortification, a few days afterwards, they set out on a visit to their relations at Boston. We had much interesting conversation after dinner, especially on political subjects. I could not help remarking, that I was seated between the Bishop and Dr. Priestley, the seat of war in England, but of peace and civility here. (No loaves and fishes in

the

the way.) When we retired to the drawing room, for tea and coffee, conversation continued too interesting for any one to propose cards, and about ten in the evening, we separated.

Mrs. Loring's pleasant lodging house being too full to admit me, I took up my quarters at Mrs. Gordon's, No. 137, Greenwich-street, a new-built pleasant house; paying eight dollars a week, for lodgings and boarding.

Saturday, June 14. Went with Dr. and the two Mrs. Priestley's to call on Dr. Prevost, the Bishop, a pleasant, agreeable man, of plain manners and good sense. No honours annexed to the office of Bishop, in America. You neither address them as Lords, nor Right Reverend Fathers in God. His Lady was a Miss Bousfield, from Ireland, sister to Colonel Bousfield, a genteel, pleasing, and agreeable woman.

June 15. Being Trinity Sunday, the divines preached almost universally in support of that doctrine. The famous interpolated text, which Dr. Clarke has justly noticed, was not forgotten: "There are three that bear record in heaven." At Trinity Church, I heard Dr. Beach preach from these words: "Acquaint now thyself with God, and be at peace with him, thereby good shall come unto thee." In a very personal manner, he applied them

them to Dr. Priestley, as if the cause of all his troubles was his ignorance of the nature of the Deity. They are really afraid of Dr. Priestley, and are preparing publications against Unitarianism, making no doubt of a complete victory.

A ship arrived to-day, from Leith, in Scotland, with above a hundred passengers, come out to settle.

June 16. We dined with Mr. Bridgen, at his country house, three miles out of New York, on the East River. Our party were, General Gates and his lady, the four Priestleys, and two other gentlemen, besides the family. The top dish was an excellent fish, called a sheep's head, stewed, resembling tench, but much better. In the dessert was a plate of currants, but they were not fully ripe. General Gates drank to me, at table, as his countryman. The General finding I was an English clothier, complained he could never get any good superfine broad cloth, at New York, though he had tried every shop there. "Why," says he, "do you put us off with such inferior cloth?" There was an addition to our party at tea; a Mrs. Beckman, the mother of twelve sons and daughters, and still appears capable of producing as many more. Mr. Bridgen, our host, is the father of eighteen. In Hanover-square, in New York, Mr. Atkinson, who lives there, told me, that four of his neighbours make up fifty-two children,

children, in their joint families. This is the way, indeed, to stock a new country with inhabitants. Three of the Miss Beckman's accompanied their mother, one of whom, it was said, was well skilled in Greek and Latin : this, however, was not the whole of her accomplishments : she was handsome, nor had her deep studies at all injured a very beautiful complexion. On our return, in the evening, William Priestley and myself, went to sup with our friend Mr. Lewis, where we met Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson ; the latter a very sensible woman. Speaking of land purchases, Mr. Atkinson said, a friend of his had bought a tract of land, six years ago, at threepence an acre, which he has lately sold again, at five dollars an acre, or twenty-two shillings and sixpence sterling ; an immense profit in six years ; but this is an uncommon case.

June 17. Took a ride with Mr. Lewis, in his phaeton, six or eight miles along the banks of Hudson's River, then crossed the island eastward, and returned by the side of East River, or Sound. It abounds with country seats of gentlemen and merchants, commanding sea views : amongst others, is a beautiful place belonging to Mr. John Wilkes, a nephew to the Chamberlain of London, which is soon to be disposed of. Mr. Lewis's pair of bay horses, cost him seventy-two pounds currency, or forty pounds ten shillings sterling : they are good horses, and well trained to their business, one six,

the

the other seven years old, and reckoned well worth the money. On our return, we saw a schooner that had just come down Hudson's River, from Albany, discharging her cargo, which consisted of three-score fine mules, bought by a New York merchant, to send to the West Indies. It must be a very good trade to breed them, for as well as I remember, they told me, they would fetch from forty to sixty pounds currency, a piece, in the West Indies.

June 18. Dr. Priestley and family set off from New York for Philadelphia : I accompanied them across North River, to Paulus Hook. He purposed staying at Philadelphia one fortnight only, and then goes up the Susquehanah to Northumberland town, to a house his sons had some time before his arrival, fitted up for his reception; a full proof, that he came to America for peace and retirement, and not with any view to any public situation, of which, to my knowledge, he had many offered, and all of which, without any hesitation whatever, he positively declined. He told me, as we passed the river together, that his reception was highly flattering to him, and far beyond what he either wished or expected.

June 19. I called out of curiosity, at J. Wareham's Register Office, No. 110, Maiden-lane, to enquire the price of a farm, advertised by him for sale,

in Monmouth County, New Jersey. It consisted of six hundred and sixty-six acres, thirty of which are cultivated, the rest in timber; a dwelling house and stables, a grist mill, with a never failing stream of water, and a new saw mill, which he said would cut two thousand feet of board in a day; also a young planted orchard.

Likewise another estate near it, of four hundred and eighty-seven acres, three hundred of it salt meadow, and plenty of fresh meadow at a little expense, enough to support one hundred and fifty head of cattle, with an indisputable title.

He offered the two estates together, for one thousand four hundred pounds currency, or seven hundred and ninety-seven pounds ten shillings sterling: I suspect it, however, to be an unhealthy situation, by observing its situation in the map of New Jersey. I mention the above, just to give my reader a matter of fact account of the value of land.

At the same office, I was recommended to the purchase of an estate in Elizabeth Town, only fifteen miles from New York; consisting of one hundred and eighty acres, eighty of which is cultivated; with a very good house and garden; belonging to a Mr. Robinson, who lives on the premises: five windows in front, and three stories high, including the attic. For the whole of this, he asked one thousand five hundred

hundred pounds currency, or eight hundred and forty-three pounds fifteen shillings sterling. It is a pleasant town, on the great road between New York and Philadelphia, to which places, four stages pass every day. A cheap place to live in, and you may go by water several times every day, to and from New York, for tenpence sterling, or one shilling and sixpence currency. You go it generally, (at least I did) in an hour and a half.

I have heard, to-day, that Mr. Wilkes's beautiful house, and improvements, are offered for sale; now rented by Mr. Ludlow. It has four elegant fronts, and a portico, with eighty acres of improved land round it; is five miles from New York, on the banks of Hudson's or North River; commands a fine view of the river and city, and has been offered for four thousand pounds sterling *.

June 20. A ship arrived to-day, at the battery, from Ireland, which brings over four hundred and thirty-five passengers. I made a point to find many of them out, and ask them why they left their country: they told me the times were so hard, and every thing so dear, that with all their industry, they could not live. They said they had all paid their passage; that near two hundred of them were

* This elegant villa has since been sold for ten thousand pounds currency to Mr. J. Constable.

weavers of diaper and dimity. They told me, that most of them were going to the western parts of Connecticut, to settle on new lands. Many other arrivals of this kind lately, and great plenty of poor English manufacturers, who would be glad to settle at their old businesses, if they could get employ. Mr. Dixon told me, that when he has sometimes put them into the loom, at his manufactory, they generally leave him when they have saved up a little money, and go to settle on new land. The flattering prospect of ease and independence, to be acquired by moderate labour, soon attracts their notice, as those who make large purchases of land, hold out such great encouragement. The following terms were offered to one Moxam: To have possession of fifty acres, the first five years, for nothing, except a condition to erect a log house, and cultivate it before he cultivates any other land. He is then to be offered the purchase of the land, at a market price. If he will not buy, he must pay one shilling an acre, as rent, per annum, for the next five years; and if at the end of ten years, he does not quit it, or buy it, he is to pay eighteen guineas a year for ever.

I was also informed, that I might get almost any land cleared, in New York County, for the expence of twenty-four shillings per acre, and find them food, or forty shillings currency, to find themselves. The Beavers will sometimes clear a spot of land very neatly, cutting down trees, and carrying away the timber,

timber, reduced into short logs, by their wonderful sagacity and skill. It is a fortunate circumstance to have purchased lands where these industrious animals have made a settlement. At some of them, there has been four ton of hay cut on an acre.

June 21. I had a pleasant rural ramble, in Long Island. As soon as I had breakfasted, I got into the ferry boat, at the Fly Market, and for two-pence, was ferried over to Brooklyn. There finding a coachee, going to Flat Bush, I mounted the vehicle, and soon found myself in company with two French emigrants, who could not speak a word of English, nor could I very well understand their French, and it was truly ridiculous, to see us conversing by signs, and occasional monosyllables, which puzzled more than explained. However we soon got to Flat Bush (about five miles) where I observed a College, or Academy; thither as soon as the coachee stopped, I directed my steps. I was very civilly received, and shewn up into the library, where I saw a very good pair of Globes of Adams's, a reflecting telescope of Dolland's, and an electrical apparatus. A small, but well-chosen library; but seeing very few Greek or Latin books, I asked the reason of it: the master informed me, that though they had near a hundred pupils, from different states of the Union, and some as far off as from Georgia, that very few of them learned the classics; which (from the idea that it employed too much of a boy's time,) was getting very much out

of fashion. There were, he said, now such good translations into English, of almost all the fine classic authors, that the knowledge of them, could be obtained very competently, without a young man's hammering so long a time at *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, and *τυπλω*, *τυψω*, *τετυφα*: I smiled at his observation, which encouraged him to say, that the habits and manners of America were so far different from those of Europe, that they did not want to breed up men of deep speculation and abstract knowledge; for a man amongst them, was no more valuable, than as he was useful in improving the state of the country. I thought there was good sense in his observations. The endowment, he said, allows only six pounds for each boy, but it generally made an expence of thirty pounds a head; the rest is defrayed by their parents. It was kept very clean and healthy, and every thing in neat order. It was then the vacation time. I returned to the place where the stage was waiting its hour, and there found another French gentleman, at lodgings. He assured me he paid for lodging and boarding, but two dollars a week, and was very comfortably accommodated. He was under affliction; had been captain of a vessel, taken from him at Port au Prince, and he had retired hither alone, with the wreck of his fortune, waiting the event of the war, or some favourable change of circumstance to try to recover his property. He was studying the English language. He had the Bible, the Spectators, Salmon's Geography, several historical and political works. Among
the

the latter, I could not help remarking, “ Pigs Meat for the Swinish Multitude ;” a tract that had not been published in England, more than three months : how it could get to that remote part of the world, in so short a space of time seemed extraordinary.

I observed a great deal of linen sheeting, manufactured in this parish ; it lay about on the grounds, to bleach. The women, it seems, of each family, whenever they have any leisure, spin the yarn out of flax they themselves raise, and when they have eight or ten pounds of yarn, they send it to a public weaver, who returns it to them, wove into cloth. Soap they make of kitchen grease and ashes, for domestic use ; and raising all commodities and provisions around them, they are so happy as to have very little use for money. There is one or two packs of dogs kept in this island ; a pack of fox hounds hunts twice a week, at Jamaica, during the season.

I now mounted the coachee once more, with my two Frenchmen, and found I was going to Jamaica, the chief town of the island. Good roads, and cherry trees, loaded with fruit, almost all the way. We gathered them in plenty, without stopping the carriage. They are not sweet, as ours, but very palatable and cooling, the weather being at this time, very hot. The country very flat, scarce a rising to be seen, till you meet the ridge which

passes through the middle of the island, near Jamaica. It is but a small scattered village, no two houses join. There was a large market-house, and several shops, like our country ones, in England, that sell every thing. Willing to bring away something, I purchased at a shop, a neat little work basket, made by the Montaick Indians, of that neighbourhood, a very quiet harmless people, the Aborigines of the island, who live in the adjoining woods.

We had a very poor dinner at this place. After waiting two hours, there came in a breast of veal, as red as bacon, potatoes sweet and waxy, that I could not touch them : at last I got a good cucumber, and bread and cheese, of which I made a tolerable dinner. We had Port and Madeira, but they were both so bad, that I was obliged to mix them with water, to make them palatable. We had some good bottled porter, from New York. The landlord, however, understood how to charge, for we paid five shillings and sixpence a-piece, at which our two Frenchmen uttered “ Morbleau,” and shook their heads.

After drinking “ The President,” which is always the first health, in America, and then “ King George,” I requested they would sing me some civic songs. I shall never forget the animation with which they sung the *Marcellois Hymn*. They rose from

from their seats with such agitation, and used such gesture with their enthusiasm, while I sat smoking a pipe very coolly, that I laid it down, preparing myself for either peace or war. They were two to one, but I was not in much fear of them, (agreeable to sentiment of most Englishmen) although so far distant from all aid. We had next the *Carmagnole*, then *Viellons au Salut de l'Empire*, and many others. But our Frenchmen began, at last, to be too noisy, to be any ways tolerable; so I quitted them, about six o'clock, and hired the coachee to take me back to Brooklyn, for which I agreed to give our charioteer half a dollar, and a good glass of brandy and water, at the half-way house. When we were come three parts of the way to the cross roads, one of which leads to Flat Bush, where he lived, having had both money and beverage, he refused to take me any further, and said he must now return home: I told him I should insist on his fulfilling his agreement, and that if he dared to take me one step out of the road, I would summon him before the next Justice of the Peace, to answer for it. Upon which, seeing me resolute, he at once became all obedience: the carriage, however, broke down, within a mile of Brooklyn, and stepping out, I had a very pleasant walk to the ferry, and reached New York about eight in the evening.

I remarked that I never saw one musketoee while in the island, although they were so very troublesome

to me, last week, on the other side of North River. This is owing to the wind being north, which keeps them on the Jersey shore; had the wind been southward or west, we should have had multitudes of them.

I had taken with me an introduction, to call on Captain Giffard, of Flat Bush, but I did not find him at home: he was, it seems, employed doing statute labour on the road. It is liberty and equality, in this island: the laws order that every man, without distinction, must give a day's labour, in turn, upon the high roads. I saw well dressed gentlemen at work, shovelling dirt, with the commonest people. By this means they have very good roads, at little cost; turnpikes being not so much as known there, or in any part of America, except very lately, on the road between Philadelphia and Lancaster, to which, though a great outcry was raised against it, by the thrifty Germans frequenting Philadelphia market, they are now very well reconciled. They find, by experience, that they can carry more goods to market, with the same number of horses, and do their business in less time, which amply reimburses them what they pay to the turnpike. The roads, to be sure, round Philadelphia, were so shockingly bad, being a soft miry clay, that they appeared to me almost impassable.

June 22. This morning I went to the Protestant Episcopal

Episcopal Church of St. Paul; a modern handsome edifice. The entrance is by a portico, in the form of a dome, which gives it a grand appearance. The old church and houses in this part of Broadway were burnt down while New York was occupied by Sir William Howe and the British troops. Dr. Prevost, the Bishop, gave us an excellent discourse on benevolence, but it was ill delivered. The communion table, I observed, was placed in the east, but in Trinity Church it is in the west, purposely to prevent any superstitious notions about it.

The discipline of the United States, of the Presbyterian denomination, is very similar to the Kirk of Scotland; (except in New England, where they are Congregationalists, that is, individual to themselves, and unconnected with any other churches or synods.) So tenacious are they of their system, which is strict Calvinism, that in their synods, laws have been made repeatedly, to prevent foreigners becoming ministers in any of their societies, before they have given satisfactory proof that their Creed is Calvinism. This is the reason why Dr. Priestley was not asked on his arrival, to preach in either of their churches at New York or Philadelphia. Dr. P. has, however, since preached a series of discourses at Philadelphia, on the Evidences of Christianity, to very full congregations; and a Sermon on the opening of the Universalist Church, at which, almost every Member of Congress attended.

I candidly confess, for my own part, that I think the Episcopal Churches of New York and Philadelphia, far more liberal than those of any other persuasion. They entirely leave out the Athanasian, and all other Creeds, except the Nicene; nor do they turn to the East or any particular part of the church when they rehearse their Belief, nor repeat the Paternoster so many times as our's do. They do not require subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles; nor does the priest rise after confession, to pronounce absolution, but continues on his knees with his fellow worshippers, imploring absolution likewise for himself. At the regulation of their service, after their separation from England, it was proposed to leave out all controversial subjects as much as possible; and the preservation of the doctrine of the Trinity was carried, I am told, by only a small majority of voices. There is a variety of religious sects amongst them, of which no one is countenanced by the government more than another. Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist, Anabaptist, Methodist, Universalist, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Arian, Socinian, Quaker, Shaking Quaker, Jew, Freethinker, Unbeliever, &c. Yet no bitterness, or party spirit is ever known between them, as each is supposed to offer his prayers to God in the way most satisfactory to his own conscience. If any one of them was established by government, in preference to the rest, it would soon domineer over the others.

Whoever

Whoever has a vacant day and fine weather, while at New York, let them go to Haarlem, eleven miles distant. There is a pleasant tavern on an eminence near the church; a branch of the sea, or Eastern River, runs close beneath you, where you may have excellent fishing. On the opposite side, are two pleasant houses, belonging to Colonel Morris, and a Captain Lambert, an English gentleman, who retired hither after the war. Mr. Marriner, the landlord, is a very intelligent, well-educated man; I fished with him for an hour, and received a great deal of pleasure from his conversation. During the war, his house was frequently resorted to by General Washington, for intelligence, as well as by officers from both armies; and he will give you, if you have patience to hear him, a long account of the transactions of those times. He pressed me very much to stay at his house for a week, and I should pay what I pleased. On our return, Mr. L—— and myself drank tea and coffee at Brannon's Tea Gardens. Here was a good green-house, with orange and lemon trees, a great quantity of geraniums, aloes, and other curious shrubs and plants; he is a Northamptonshire man, and a great Aristocrat. Iced creams and iced liquors are much drank here during the hot weather, by parties from New York.

Mrs. Maitland told me, that during last winter, she used no other coal in the house, than what came from Virginia; that it was equal in quality nearly to the

the ship coal, which she had before used, from Liverpool, which is most generally used in New York and the Northern states. It burns, however, to a reddish dust, like the Mendip coal.

No brocoli raised in America ; the soil is so strong, it runs quickly to seed ; the cauliflower is but very indifferent ; neither will the gooseberry tree flourish well, (in the neighbourhood of New York, at least) as it likes a clay soil, and there they are all upon the sand..

There are many words the Americans use which we do not,—*lengthy* for long, *extinguishment* for extinction, and *advocated* ; the vulgar Americans pronounce the word fortune as *fortn.*

June 23. I dined with James Rivington, the book-seller, formerly of St. Paul's Church-yard ; he is still a cheerful old man, and enquired of me for Mr. Collins, and Mr. Easton, and many of his quondam acquaintances in England. During the time the British kept possession of New York, he printed a newspaper for them, and opened a kind of coffee-house for the officers ; his house was the great place of resort ; he made a great deal of money during that period, though many of the officers quitted it considerably in arrears to him. In the evening at six o'clock, Mr. G. L—— and myself set out, in an Elizabeth Town boat, with Mr. Addington, for Spring-

Springfield, in new Jersey, to see his printing-callico establishment.

To Elizabeth Point, is about twelve miles; we paid one shilling and sixpence each for our passage, (tenpence halfpenny sterling) and passing along under Staten Island, we landed there, at Judge Ryars's, to take in two horses belonging to Mr. Addington, and, after a most pleasant sail of three hours, we reached the Point.

While passing by Staten Island, our noses were suddenly assailed with a most disagreeable stench, and before I could speak of it, the people on board cried out, "A Skunk;" it seems this nasty animal may be smelt at a mile distance, if the wind sets that way, which was the case at present: it is about the size of a pole cat, very slow in its motions; Nature, has therefore, given it a defence of a peculiar kind.

We slept this night at the tavern at the Point, and next morning we walked two miles to Elizabeth Town to breakfast. Here I got a one-horse chair, and drove myself to Springfield. This place was burnt down during the late war; yet Mr. Addington holds Aristocratic principles, which renders the people there less friendly and sociable to him than if otherwise. In this village there are plenty of rivulets of quick running water. I counted four mills

mills within the space of half a mile—for a paper manufactory, for boring and sawing timber, for making lintseed oil and paint, and for turning carding engines. The latter I went to see; it is conducted by a Mr. Dewhorst, from Manchester, and is both for cotton and woollen; some good workshops were just finished building. One small carding engine appears nearly worn out, and another was just finishing of very compleat good workmanship, with iron arches, and the cards of excellent workmanship, and well put on. I saw an eighty-four spindled jenny, and four other smaller ones. His mill-wheel is twenty-two feet diameter, and never any want of water in the driest season. He had a large parcel of linen-yarn, of very good quality; the flax cost him tenpence per pound, currency, and the spinning, twenty-one pence, drawn about nineteen skeins to the pound; in all about one shilling and sixpence per pound sterling. His weaving shop in the lowest story, contained eight looms. A good workman there expects to earn a dollar a day or more, but some are to be had at half the price. Plenty of Emigrant workmen from our three kingdoms continually pass along and ask for work. There is a fifth mill a little further on, in the occupation of Mr. Tyler, a native of the village. He is a clothier, i. e. one who mills and dresses the home-spun cloth for the neighbourhood. He has two presses, (very poor ones) and two pair of sheers. He is so ingenious as to dye almost every colour himself

self from roots, leaves, and the barks of trees which grow in his neighbourhood :—good yellows from the black oak bark, which is the quercitron for which Dr. Bancroft procured a patent, and sold at an enormous price in England. The same colour he also procures from the hickory bark and the barbary root; claret browns he dyes from the white oak bark, filled up with sanders; good grass greens, with the leaves of peach trees, fixed with alom; he also dyed very good cinnamons and browns, from the bark of the butternut tree, by mere cold infusion; sumach, of very good quality, grows wild, and is had for nothing; the apple tree bark dyes also a good yellow. This is a favorable situation for establishing manufacture; there is good water carriage by Pesaick River, within five miles of the place, to New York. Provisions are exceeding cheap; butcher's meat, from twopence to threepence half-penny sterling per pound. A navigable canal might in some future time be easily made into the middle of the town. In walking across a field, with Mr. Dewhorst, I met with a little tortoise travelling across the footpath just before me; it was the first I had ever seen; I put the little gentleman into my pocket, and brought him alive to England. In a field behind Tyler's house, I saw some very good teizels growing. I dined here at Mr. Addington's, who has a considerable business in printing calicoes, muslins, and linens, and an excellent bleaching ground; but it is as yet quite an infant undertaking,

ing, and will hardly succeed for want of a larger command of capital. The difficulty of making returns of money, will for many years operate against establishing such concerns. I drank some spruce beer, the first I had ever tasted; it is the common drink here; they make it from the tops and green cones of the spruce fir trees, fermented and sweetened with molasses; it is an excellent anti-scorbutic. At four o'clock, we returned to Elizabeth Town Point, where a boat was just putting off for New York. We were now sadly pestered with the musketoes. At Staten Island we were joined by two other vessels. As we approach New York, it forms a beautiful object rising from the waters. We now pass through a fleet of French frigates, just dropping their anchor's below Governor's Island.

Orders were lately issued by Governor Clinton, (on account of the appearances of a war with England) that no vessels of force of any foreign nation should come into this port, but in future drop their anchors a mile at least without Governor's Island.

June 29. I made another excursion into Long Island, with a gentleman of New York; we crossed at nine in the morning, at Brooklyn Ferry, with our horses, and rode through Flat Bush to Gravesend, near the Narrows, where there is a beautiful view of the sea and all the shipping entering the harbour.

A Mr.

A Mr. Bailey, of New York, has just built a very handsome tea-drinking pleasure house, to accommodate parties who come hither from all the neighbouring ports; he intends also to have bathing machines, and several species of entertainment. It seems parties are made here from thirty or forty miles distance, in the summer time. At Gravesend I went to church, but the service being in Dutch, I was very little the better for it; the singing was the oddest I ever heard, without the least harmony in it. The day was so close and hot, we were forced to remain there till the evening. On our return to Brooklyn Ferry, about six o'clock, we could get no passage for two hours. So much company resort to this pleasant island on each fine Sunday, from New York and other places, as to keep four large ferry boats, holding twenty persons each, in constant employ. Between three and four thousand persons had passed over that day.

I attended a sale of some military lands (by auction at the Tontine Coffee House) situated in the north part of New York State. Twenty-five acres in the township of Cato, were sold at two shillings and eightpence currency per acre; (one shilling and sixpence sterling) five hundred in Pompey, at five shillings and one penny (two shillings and tenpence sterling;) nine hundred in Tully and Hannibal, at three shillings and eightpence (two shillings and one penny;) fourteen hundred in Hector and Dryden,

Dryden, at three shillings and eightpence (two shillings and one penny.)

Same day, in Loudon's (the bookseller) shop I met with the Reverend John Hurt, a clergyman, from Kentucky, where he had lived many years in the town of Lexington. He has travelled through Virginia, Pennsylvania, and most parts of America. No country for making a fortune like Kentucky. He named three men who began with less than two hundred pounds a-piece, in his memory, and are now worth thirty thousand pounds sterling, only store keepers.

He says there is much want of judgment in purchasing lands: there are at this time lands even in Kentucky, not worth a pinch of snuff an acre, and others that would be cheap at twenty or thirty shillings an acre. The next land to it in point of excellence, he says, is about Harrisburgh, on to Winchester and Hagar's Town, and the rest of the Shenandoah valley. He thinks lands are not eligible more than forty-two or forty-three degrees of North latitude in the back country. He has often been to the new federal city of Washington; has no doubt it must be very considerable in a few years, if the government is not overthrown, for nothing less can prevent it. Mercantile men will principally settle in the south-east corner on East River. The navigation there is deep, (thirty-six fathom) and

and always free from the interruption of ice through-out the winter. The government will make it a principal object to improve this place, and all its regulations respecting its future grandeur are already planned, suitable to a great and growing empire. A district of ten miles square around it, was granted by Congress, and appropriated for the permanent seat of the government of the United States. It was also ratified and passed into a law, (Section the fifth) that on the first Monday in December, 1800, the seat of government shall be transferred to the district and place aforesaid. This district of ten miles square includes the River Potomac, five miles above and five miles below the city nearly; and extends into the state of Virginia, three miles over the river.

The whole area of the city consists of upwards of four thousand acres. The ground is on an average forty feet higher than the water of the river, and yet a stream of fresh water called Watt's Branch, may be brought within half a mile of the city, at the height of forty feet above the level of the city itself, which will be very convenient for all water-works and manufactures, &c. Many houses are already built; and a very handsome hotel, which cost in the erection more than thirty thousand dollars (six thousand seven hundred pounds sterling.) It is now apportioned into one thousand two hundred and thirty-six lots, for building, (which are for sale.) Each

Each lot contains ground for building three or four houses, according to general rules to be observed for making them uniform. The deepest lots are two hundred and seventy feet, by seventy, fronting the street. A square has from twenty to thirty lots in it. The value of each lot is from forty pounds to two hundred pounds sterlinc.

There is to be a national University erected there, as well as the Mint, Pay Office, Treasury, Supreme Courts of Justice, Residences for the Ambassadors; in short, all the Public Offices. The city is to be built after a plan laid down for every street, of a fine white stone found in the neighbourhood, equal to Portland. Each house is to be forty feet from the ground to the roof, in all the principal streets, which are to be from seventy to one hundred feet wide. The first street was formed upon an exact meridian line, drawn for the purpose, by a Mr. Ellicot, which passes through the Capitol, the seat of the legislature, on an eminence, from whence the streets diverge into radii in every direction. It has, therefore, the full command of every quarter of the city. From it you can see every vessel that comes in or goes out of the harbour, and every carriage or horseman that enters the city by the bridge. One of the streets (Pennsylvania) is marked out to be four miles long.

The president's house will also stand on a rising ground,

ground, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding view of the Capitol, and the most material parts of the city, being likewise the centre of other radiate streets. All the grand avenues and some streets which lead immediately to public places, are from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty feet wide; this is to admit room for a walk, planted with trees on each side, and a paved way for carriages. Every street is laid down according to actual measurement, governed by the first meridian line. Commissioners are appointed to see all these regulations carried into execution. The question still with me is, whether the scheme is not too magnificent for the present state of things.

The original projector of this city, was the Great Washington himself! Early in life, he contemplated the opening of this river from the tide water, (within three miles of this city) up to nearly its source. His public employments in the part of the country through which the Potomack and its branches run, had given him a more complete knowledge of this river, than almost any other man possessed, at that time; and his mind was strongly impressed with its future importance; but the period for undertaking a work of such magnitude, had not yet arrived. The country as yet was but thinly inhabited, and canals and locks but little understood in America. General Washington, however, kept this object always

ways in view, waiting until time and circumstances should enable him to bring it forward, with a prospect of success.

In the year 1784, a Company was formed, for the purpose of clearing and opening the navigation of this river. A capital of fifty thousand pounds was required for this work, which was to be repaid by the tolls arising from the navigation of the river, and it has already answered the purposes for which it was instituted, the one hundred pounds shares now selling at a vast advance.

The reason why a situation on the Potomack River is more eligible than any other for a federal city, is, that this river runs more directly east and west, than any river besides, by which means it will connect the back country with the Atlantic states, and preserve their federal union. In point of trade also, it will unite them by interest; as by a navigable cut, of only seventeen miles from Savage River, (a branch of the Potomack) to the Younghiogany, which runs into the Ohio, a complete navigation can be effected from Kentucky across the country, clear to the Chesapeake.* This will consolidate
the

* The buildings and works at the Federal City, are, I understand, at this time (1796) almost at a stand. The prospect of a rupture with this country, and other important affairs of the States have occasioned this to be neglected, but there is no doubt they

the strength and union of the government, more than can be at first conceived. The opening of the Mississippi would otherwise have taken Kentucky and Cumberland off from the union.

From the Mississippi, direct east to the Atlantic Ocean, is about seven hundred and fifty miles; of this, the federal city is one third distance, or two hundred and fifty miles. Mr. Maddison supposes the centre of population will proceed in a south-west direction.

From the federal city, westward to Pittsburgh, by land, is about one hundred and eighty miles through Hagar's Town, which is sixty. The inland navigation of the Potomack, is used twenty-four miles above Cumberland, a country abounding in coal. From the mouth of Savage River, to Dunkard's Bottom, or Cheat River, a branch of the Monongahela, (which runs also into the Ohio) is thirty-seven miles, after which it is navigable to the Ohio, but

they will be resumed, and the intended plan perfected. An act of the legislature has fixed the time for its removal thither; and if the works do not proceed fast enough, the Government will then take care to offer such premiums and advantages to the Public, as soon to fill it with native inhabitants. The Connecticut people, good as their situation is, will transplant themselves by hundreds to Kentucky, or any other back lands, wherever they find they can sooner increase their fortunes.

this land carriage of thirty-seven miles, may be reduced to seventeen miles, at a small expence.

Produce and goods from the Ohio, can even now (by a land carriage of forty miles) be sent cheaper to Alexandria, than English goods can be delivered from Northampton to London.

The settlers on the Ohio and Mississippi, will doubtless, carry their heavy produce down those rivers, southward, to the Gulph of Mexico, but their returns will be most naturally through the Potomack, as they cannot ascend the western waters, without great expence and loss of time : the current is so rapid, that a sharp-pointed boat, with six oars, can scarcely ascend fifteen miles a day.

What appears of still greater moment, is, that the fur and peltry trade of the great lakes, may be brought to the city of Washington, through the Potomack, four hundred miles nearer than to any other shipping port, it has ever been carried to heretofore.

Coal, slate, marble, freestone, and limestone, in abundance, are all found on the very banks of this noble river.

All these circumstances clearly mark its road to future greatness ; but yet for many years to come, it

it will like many others of their large undertakings, be a body without a soul. Many of their schemes, I observe, are highly speculative, and not the result of that necessity which gives strength and energy to our plans in Europe.

This was the sentiment that generally struck me most forcibly, as I travelled through the states—the appearance every where of a vast outline, with much to fill up.

Further Observations on the City of New York.

It is a clean, healthy town, the streets pitched with pebbles, and the foot-way paved and raised as in our principal towns; in some places with broad stone, in others with brick only with a wooden curb or boundary.

The soil is very sandy, and soon burnt up by the sun; it would take rain almost every other day. The water is very bad to drink, except at one pump, in Queen-street, which is called the tea-water pump; and another at Mrs. Loring's, near the Battery. Being a water drinker, I tried a great many pumps before I found this out, and suffered sometimes sickness, with very severe pains in the bowels, from its bad quality.

In respect to their buildings, I date a new æra from their acceptance of the federal constitution. Then they began to feel themselves united as a nation, and all their public works and undertakings seem to have commenced in a more important style.

No copper money passes here; papers, of the size of turnpike tickets, pass for one penny, twopence, threepence, and fourpence a-piece; these will not pass out of their district, nor the copper halfpence of Connecticut, Vermont, or Massachusetts, pass at New York. This will soon be rectified by the general use of a copper coin, called a cent, now just beginning to circulate, coined by the authority of Congress.

Most of the families of New York have black servants. I should suppose that nearly one fifth of the inhabitants are negroes, most of whom are free, and many in good easy circumstances.

House rent is very dear: three hundred pounds currency, or one hundred and sixty pounds sterling, is a common rent for store-keepers and tradesmen to give. Mr. L—— gives two hundred and twenty pounds a year for a house in a back street, but all his rates and taxes of every kind do not make up seven pounds a year.

Of

Of the rapid and wonderful increase of population in this city, I give the following, as what was publicly stated for fact:

In 1790 were in New York 4500 house-keepers.
1791 they increased to 5800
1792 — 6700
1793 — 7700
1794 — nearly 8900.

A friend wrote me from thence in December, 1794, that there had been upwards of eight hundred and fifty new houses built that year, and yet hardly one to be got, though the rents were doubled within the last seven years. This is owing to the great increase of its trade, and it bids fair in my opinion, to be the largest city in the union.

They have a fine harbour, where there is ample room for all their shipping; and it is a port very convenient for ships to make, at almost any point of wind.

Vessels entered at the Port of New York in 1794.

Ships	-	-	159
Snows	-	-	5
Brigs	-	-	301
Schooners	-	-	168
Sloops	-	-	157
Polacres	-	-	1
			<hr/>
			791
For the coasting trade			1523
			<hr/>
			2314
			<hr/>

Vessels cleared outwards.

Ships	-	-	173
Snows	-	-	9
Brigs	-	-	243
Schooners	-	-	152
Sloops	-	-	113
Polacres	-	-	3
Barques	-	-	1
			<hr/>
			694
For the coasting trade			1695
			<hr/>
			2389
			<hr/>

It is so cold in winter, that their quickset hedges are generally cut off in the course of some severe weather,

weather, especially in the northern states. The want of them gives a wild unpleasant appearance to their fields. I saw only one hedge of this kind; it was in my walk to General Gates's.

They have some very elegant chariots, coaches, and post chaises. I saw the chariot of a maiden lady (with a Dutch name) who lives a few miles out of New York, that cost eight hundred guineas. It was built in England (by Hatchet, I believe.) In country places they are fond of driving one horse chaises, on account of the bye roads.

If any person suffers his chimney to catch fire, he forfeits six dollars to the state. A conductor for lightning is fixed to almost every house.

No stages are allowed to travel on Sunday. The day, however, is not so rigidly observed as formerly.

Land was offered me within thirty miles, (towards Albany for four shillings and sixpence an acre.

The legal interest of money in this state is six per cent. but in the Jerseys it is seven per cent.; but any man who has the command of money, and is conversant with business, can make eight or ten per cent.

Bills of exchange, drawn on Europe, and there protested, carry ten per cent. interest from their date in Virginia; but in New York, they bear twenty per cent.

All vegetables are very dear; Mrs. M—— told me it cost her generally half a dollar a day for cabbages, carrots, and potatoes, and but a moderate sized family.

Almost all the beer drank at New York is brewed in London. They have one or two breweries here, but they do not succeed very well. I was often in company, at dinner, with a Mr. Leipner, who owns the brewery in Greenwich-street. He says, there is not barley enough raised for home consumption, that the present price is from six shillings and six-pence to seven shillings and threepence (3s. 8d. to 4s. 1d. sterling) per bushel, and malt at eight shillings, (i e. 4s. 6d.) that the farmers do not care to cultivate it. They do not drink much beer themselves, preferring cyder and whiskey, which they get without buying.

Were barley more cultivated, and breweries more generally established, it would lessen that general use of whiskey, which is very pernicious, though the universal beverage of the back settlers, and Kentucky people. This habit arises from the convenience with which every man, possessing a small still

still and a little rye, can produce it in his own house.

The Government has seen this evil, and has endeavoured to check it, by laying a small duty of threepence per gallon on it. This threw them into such a ferment, (about the time I left New York) as to excite a rebellion in the back country, so that the Militia were called out, and the President himself obliged to march at their head, to reduce them to obedience. It was, however, soon suppressed without any bloodshed.

Of Provisions and House-keeping.

In New York, every article of life is more than doubled in price, within the last three years. Fat turkeys used to be sold for twenty-pence a piece currency, now sell for three shillings and six-pence; eggs that were sold twenty-four for a shilling currency, nine will now fetch a shilling. I was asked ten-pence, twelve-pence, and fifteen pence per pound currency, for ribs of beef, in the Fly market. Butter from fifteen-pence to eighteen-pence per pound, and not very good; has a taste of onions. The fields are likewise over run with crow garlic, (*Allium pratense*) which they will not take the pains to weed out, and which gives it this bad flavor.

You cannot board in any good boarding house, for less than seven or eight dollars a week, finding your own wine ; yet at Flat Bush and Springfield (not more than fourteen or eighteen miles distant) I could have taken very decent lodgings with board, for two dollars. New York is as healthy and pleasant a place to live in, as any city I ever saw. The price of provisions fluctuates here exceedingly, like Bath ; and persons who know how to take opportunities, may furnish themselves very cheap : after refusing to buy at their high prices, I was soon after asked by the same persons, *what would I give?*

Thursday, June 26. I was asked the following prices: (reduced to sterl^{ing} money) good beef, seven pence halfpenny ; a vast plenty of fish, from twopence to twopence-halfpenny per pound ; lobsters, twopence per pound ; eels twopence-halfpenny for a bunch (one pound and a quarter,) green peas, fourpence a peck ; cucumbers, threepence-halfpenny a piece ; fine flavored raspberries, at fourpence a basket, (size of those in Bath and London) live ducks, twenty-one pence a couple ; cherries, twopence per pound ; currants, (none but red ones) three-halfpence a pint ; onions, twopence-halfpenny and threepence a rope ; mulberries, three-pence a pint. Three young lambs, alive, for eleven shillings and sixpence. Salmon, though in great plenty, they

they do not ever pickle, but sell it dried, and salted, in preference, at fourpence-halfpenny and fivepence per pound. Great plenty of sturgeon, which is caught in Hudson's River, at about one penny per pound. No cauliflower there, nor heads of brocoli; the plants run up to seed quickly, from the quickness of vegetation. No filberts there, only common hazel nuts, which they often call filberts.

The " New York Chamber of Commerce" have lately recommended the following instructions to the captains and masters of all vessels, trading to foreign countries, at the recommendation of the " Society for promoting of Agriculture and useful Arts" —a conduct worthy of imitation in every country.

First. Procure a small quantity, not exceeding one quart, of those kinds of grain, which make the principal food of the inhabitants, and this even though it should be wheat, barley, rye, oats, or maize; for though those grains are common in this country, yet there are varieties which may be extremely important, as was instanced in the accidental introduction of the white bearded wheat, which was found to resist the insect when every other species was destroyed by it.

Second. Procure also small quantities of the seed of those kinds of pulse and legumens which are of any estimation in the opinion of the inhabitants of the country you visit, with instructions for their proper cultivation, of which a minute should be made upon the spot.

Third. In countries where the rigour of the climate compels the inhabitants to procure dry food for their cattle in the winter, inquire what that food is, whether hay, grain, or roots: obtain seeds of the species of grafts from which they make their hay, if not similar to that in common use here; and a small quantity of the grain and roots, with the modes of cultivation.—Procure the seeds and stones of such fruits as shall appear to you of importance to this country, or which are not known here, tropical fruits only excepted, since there is little prospect of their succeeding in this climate. This exception is not, however, to apply to annual fruits, since they may probably succeed here.

Fourth. Remark any differences that may distinguish the cattle, either used for food or draft, in the country you visit, from those found here; make notes of the variance, and communicate your observations to the President or Secretary of the Agricultural Society, in order that if any advantage should result from their introduction, the society may take measures to import them.

Fifth.

Fifth. Be particularly attentive to the breed of sheep, and whenever they shall appear superior to those of this state, either in size, or in the *fineness* or the quantity of the wool proportioned to the size of the sheep, (for small sheep may be very valuable if their fleeces should be fine) to import if possible a pair of them, or a ram at least, particularly if you should be able to obtain the sheep of Spain or Barbary, which are among the most valuable, even though they should not appear to you superior to those of this country. Sheep from China would also be desirable, as would those of the fine wool kind from India, Angora, and other parts of Asia. There is also a species of fine white long-haired goat in Africa, the skin of which is used for muffs; it would be desirable to procure a pair of these if it could be conveniently done.

Sixth. South-America affords a species of sheep, (the Vigone or Peruvian sheep) which, if introduced and found to suit the climate, would be an invaluable treasure. From the same country, the Gulph of Mexico, and the Bay of Honduras, Cayenne, &c. may be brought the Pecari, which is a small and singular species of wild hog: this may, on experiment, be found worth while to domesticate here, if a pair of them could be conveniently procured.

Seventh. If any land or water fowl, not known in this country, should be domesticated in the country
you

you visit, you will procure a few of them ; among which may be remembered the Hoco of the Braziles and Cayenne. It is nearly of the size of a turkey, black, and frequently domesticated. It is known by various names.

P S. You will observe, that it is not expected that you should bring any sheep from England or Ireland, or any other country from which the exportation is prohibited, as you are on no account to incur any personal risk, or hazard the property of your owners.

The Americans have now a considerable trade, direct to the East Indies, and China, which is very profitable, as they have so few drawbacks and duties. While I was at New York, I went on board the Fair American, which was just returned from a very profitable voyage thither. This, I see clearly, will one day or other, bring on a rupture with our East India Company, as they will be able to undersell them in most foreign markets. Their ships are well built for their trade, and make very quick voyages. The Pegu went from Philadelphia to China, took in a cargo, and returned within eleven months. Ship building is dear, and costs at this time, at New York, eight pounds ten shillings currency (four pounds sixteen shillings) per ton; and the wages

wages to seamen from twenty to twenty-four dollars per month. This is higher than common, owing to the wars in Europe, having thrown a great part of the carrying trade into their hands. For they tell me, where they had ten ships five years ago, they have now, at least, forty.

With respect to the mode of investing money in the American Funds, by a person living in England: When a Certificate of American Stock, of any kind, is purchased in London, the person in whose name the Certificate stands, (De Berdt and Co. is a house that sells) gives a Power of Attorney to the purchaser, to have it transferred in his name: with this Power is given a Guarantee, by some well known respectable house in London, specifying that the transfer shall be made at the proper office in America, (if applied for within twelve months) and for the payment of the dividends, until the transfer is made at the Bank of the United States. *If Bank Stock, or if Funded Debt, it is at the Loan Offices.* After the purchaser has received the Stock Receipt, Power of Attorney, and the Guarantee, he keeps in his possession the Guarantee, but sends the Stock Receipt and Power to some person in America, (or some house for him,) to have it there transferred into his name; reserving, however, a copy of them, attested by a Notary; so that in case it is lost at sea, or otherwise, it may be renewed without injury to the owner, after a sure method, well understood.

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The interest is paid always in America quarterly, but any American house (Bird, Savage, and Bird; De Berdt and Co. &c.) will receive it for you, giving him a Power of Attorney, upon your paying a small commission, say a $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the money he receives.

Of all the states through which I have travelled, I prefer, as an Englishman, Connecticut; and of the country towns between Boston and Philadelphia, the pleasantest to live at, in my opinion, are the following: viz. Worcester, in Massachusetts; Springfield and Hartford, in Connecticut; and Newark and Trenton, in the Jerseys. I object to New Brunswick, though a neat, clean, well-built town, on the side of a hill, because it seems too small to afford much pleasant society. The provisions there, I found very indifferent and dear, neither does it appear to be a very fruitful soil, for there are but very few gardens to be seen in its vicinity.

A German would probably prefer the Jerseys, or Albany, as being more inhabited by persons from his own country. I have heard it said, at New York, of an Albany man, that if a stranger speaks to him in English, he will scarcely open the upper hatch of his door, but a single word uttered in German or High Dutch, will make the whole hatch fly open instantly, and the person, whoever he is, welcome to every thing in his house. Does not this

this shew a strong love of their own country? yet some stronger principle operates on their minds to leave it.

They collect no tythes in America, the cause, in England, of so many disputes; the Clergy here are well provided for without it; in some states by a rate, in others by a free subscription.

There is very little wheat grown in the tract of country through which I passed, for the reason I before mentioned, but they grow a vast deal of rye, of which the country bread is pretty generally composed. The northern states are very active, diligent, and prosperous; but the states south of Pennsylvania, tend very much towards indolence, luxury, and vice. The lower class of tradesmen, in the Northern States, are not the most honourable, in business: they will make as much out of you as they can, and take every advantage. You must, in your concerns with them, trust to your own judgment, and not leave your interests to their keeping. Their money circulation appears very limited, their capitals very small, and the opportunities they continually have of laying out what money they can muster to great advantage, tempts them to break their engagements, and keep your money as long in their hands as possible. On this point they are not at all scrupulous.

Notwithstanding the regulations, of their government to put a stop to slavery, which, indeed, has been given up by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and most of the Northern States, yet you still see the Philadelphia papers disgraced with such advertisements as the following:

To be disposed of,

"A NEGRO Lad, seventeen years of age, either for life, or a term of years, as may suit the Purchaser. He has been accustomed both to house work and farming. For further information enquire at the Office of the Aurora."

February 23, 1794.

Their ship building and carrying trade have wonderfully increased, within the last three or four years, since the war, on account of their prudent and wise neutrality.

The tonnage in 1790, was as follows:

Their own shipping 479091 tons; foreign to their ports 258919

In 1791 - 501790	—	240799
1792 - 568283	—	244263

The difference in the tonnage duty, and the addition of one tenth upon the duties on goods imported in foreign bottoms, is a sufficient encouragement to their own shipping trade, and in some measure countervails our navigation act, in its effect towards them, at least. To increase this difference in

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an enormous degree, as Mr. Maddison proposed, January 3, 1794, would, in my opinion, defeat itself; and this seems to be Mr. Smith's opinion.

Here we see how much their own shipping trade has increased, while their trade in foreign bottoms has gradually lessened. It is a doubt, however, with many sensible observers, whether the extension of their navigation, does not, in a considerable degree, check population and agriculture, which ought to be, for a long time, their principal national object.

*Proportion of their Trade with Europe, from Ja-
nuary 1, to December 31, 1792.*

EXPORTS, TO THE AMOUNT OF		IMPORTS, TO THE AMOUNT OF	
Dollars.		Dollars.	
2,005,907	to Spain	and from	335,110
1,283,462	- Portugal	-	595,763
4,698,735	- France	-	2,068,348
9,363,416	- Great Britain	-	15,285,428
1,963,880	- Holland	-	1,172,692
224,415	- Denmark	-	351,394
47,240	- Sweden	-	14,325
	Russia		
	Hanse Towns		
	Indies		

It is remarked, that the United States have flourished more during the last three or four years, than thrice that time during any former period. This, I observe, is since the federal constitution has come into full exercise.

In England, the degree of liberty *we have enjoyed*, is considered as the grand cause of our greatness, and superiority over other nations ; yet here, genius is often cramped by poverty and misfortune, and the exertions of a vast body of people lost to the community, by partial laws, chartered rights, appropriations, &c.

It is not so in the United States ; every man feels himself equal in the estimation of his country, according to his virtue and usefulness, and the state provides for his education. The civil rights of no one are abridged on account of religious belief or worship ; and every one is at full liberty to follow the bent of his genius, uncontrouled in its exertions by any of these impediments. Three fourths of the people are actively employed in either agriculture, trade, or commerce. There are but few idle drones in the hive, and, with all these advantages, their rapid progress to wealth and improvement is certain, and must be great beyond conception.

But, with all their improvements, they must yet for a long time come to John Bull for his cloth, for
at

at least half a century, I should suppose. Although the Alleghany and other mountains, would do well for raising a breed of fine-woollen sheep, yet there are, as I before observed, many things at present against them; to which I may further add, the number of wolves all over the back country, which would be destroying them continually.

July 8, 1789, an act passed the legislature to lay an impost on goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported into the United States; and a report of the produce being ordered to be made out by a committee, Mr. Gerry, on the 24th of September, 1789, from the committee made the following report to Congress:

*An Estimate of the gross Amount and neat Produce
of the Impost and Tonnage Duties for one Year,
according to the latest Returns.*

1789.	Gross Amount of the Impost.	Ditto of the Tonnage Duty.	Neat Produce of the Import & Ton. Duty.
New Hampshire	22,177	1,282	21,491
Massachusetts	216,366	10,188	199,261
Connecticut	76,824	3,213	72,450
New York	245,165	15,019	245,316
Jersey	11,336	240	10,514
Philadelphia	376,841	18,003	361,405
Delaware	5,692	443	5,654
Maryland	223,620	17,054	211,539
Virginia	176,185	18,687	186,470
Carolina	137,887	14,446	144,839
Georgia	3,722	4,614	8,141
	—	—	—
	1,495,815	103,189	1,467,080
	—	—	—

In

In the space of five years they have trebled in value, for in the year 1794, Mr. Smith states them before Congress to be - - - *5,500,000 Dollars.

To this add the

Excise	-	-	400,000
Carriage Tax	-	-	150,000
Sugar and Snuff	-	-	90,000
Auction Tax	-	-	40,000
Wine and Spirit Licenses	-	-	100,000
			<hr/> 780,000

Post Office, and Surplus of Dividend on Bank Stock	-	-	-	70,000
Amount of National Income in 1794	-		<hr/> 6,350,000	<hr/>

And the Amount of their National Debt at the same Time	-	-	64,853,208
		<hr/> <hr/>	

* This is considerably larger than any former year, owing, Mr. Smith said, to the prodigious emigrations, last year, to their country; which he supposes will be diminished when peace takes place.

Salaries

Salaries to the Legislature.

To George Washington, as President of the United States,
per ann. 25000 dollars, or - £. 5650 o •

To John Adams,* as Vice President, 5000 dollars, or - - 1125 o o

To each Senator during the Session, six dollars per day, and three more while travelling to and from Congress.

To each Representative in the Lower House, six dollars per day, and to the Speaker twelve dollars.

* I met Mr. Adams at New York; he had come, the day before, from Philadelphia to New York, in the stage, and was just going on board the packet, for Boston. I thought of Cato, commended by the Historian for his simplicity of manners; after dictating, in the Roman Senate, the fate of kingdoms, he was to be seen riding home to his country house, on a little palfrey, attended only by one servant carrying his portmanteau. Mr. Adams had just determined the question in Congress, by his single voice, whether there should be war between Great Britain and America. A bill had passed the Lower House, to prohibit all commercial intercourse with Great Britain; the votes in the Senate House, were equal, and Mr. Adams, as President, was called on for his vote, which he gave against the bill, and it was lost.

The

The mode of election is as plain and simple as possible. I was at New York during the election : I saw no additional bustle in the streets. The names of the Candidates having been published, the proper officers went about, through every ward, door by door, and received each person's vote, in writing sealed up, which was afterwards opened before the Committee, sitting in the Hall, and there registered. No canvas by the Members ; no holiday on the occasion ; no appearance of tumult or inebriation. The sums total for each Candidate being made up, they are inserted in the newspapers. (I write this from my memory only, having mislaid the document.)

The following circumstance occurred during that election : A lady of New York, of considerable property, and heiress to the Lake estate, previous to the above election, sent several letters to her tenants in the north part of the state, to vote for General Williams, as Senator for that district ; one of these letters came, by chance into other hands, and was opened, by which means it became public. It was universally reprobated as unconstitutional influence, and notice was taken of it in the public papers.

In Connecticut, were a person to canvas, or come forward with pretensions of merit, it would at once do away all pretensions whatever ; for a man there has no occasion to make any exertions on his own

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behalf ;

behalf; and if deserving of election, should he appear solicitous, it would create suspicions to his disadvantage.

Abstract of the Act of Naturalization.

" And be it further enacted, that any alien, being a free white person, who shall have resided within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to any common law Court of Record, in any one of the states wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year, at the least, giving proof that he is a person of good character, and taking the oath, or the affirmation, prescribed by law, to support the constitution of the United States.

Nevertheless, no person heretofore proscribed by any one of the states, shall be admitted a citizen, as aforesaid, except by an Act of the Legislature of that state, in which such person was proscribed."

N. B. In the year 1795, by an Act of the Legislature, this qualification is required to be a five years residence, in consequence of the vast influx of Europeans, for the last year or two past.

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	1774.	1791.	1795.
New Hampshire	-	885,539	-
	-	141,885	-
Massachusetts	-	378,787	-
	-	96,540	-
Rhode Island	-	68,825	-
Connecticut	-	237,946	-
New York	-	340,120	-
New Jersey	-	184,139	-
Pennsylvania	-	434,373	-
	-	59,094	-
Maryland	-	319,728	-
Virginia	-	742,610	-
	-	73,677	-
	-	—	-
North Carolina	-	393,751	-
South Carolina	-	249,073	-
	-	82,548	-
	-	35,691	-
	-	10,000	-
		—————	—————
		3,925,326	5,250,690
		—————	—————

• As this Retwoosed to be exact, and rather exaggerated.

CENSUS,

TAKEN BY ORDER OF CONGRESS.

	1774.		1787.		1791.		1795.							
New Hampshire	- - -	150,000	{ Vermont - - -	70,000	-	885,539	- —							
			{ New Hampshire - - -	102,000	-	141,885	- —							
Massachusetts	- - -	400,000	{ Massachusetts - - -	360,000	-	378,787	- —							
			{ Dist. of Maine - - -	70,000	-	96,540	- —							
Rhode Island	- - -	59,678	Rhode Island - - -	51,896	-	68,825	- —							
Connecticut	- - -	192,000	Connecticut - - -	209,150	-	237,946	- —							
New York	- - -	250,000	New York - - -	238,897	-	340,120	- —							
New Jersey	- - -	150,000	New Jersey - - -	149,435	-	184,139	- —							
Pennsylvania	- - -	350,000	Pennsylvania - - -	360,000	-	434,373	- —							
			Delawar - - -	37,000	-	59,094	- —							
Maryland	- - -	320,000	Maryland - - -	253,630	-	319,728	- —							
Virginia	- - -	650,000	Virginia - - -	567,614	-	742,610	- —							
			Kentucky - - -	70,000	-	73,677	- —							
			Western Territory - - -	6,000	-	-	- —							
North Carolina	- - -	300,000	North Carolina - - -	270,000	-	393,751	- —							
South Carolina	- - -	225,000	South Carolina - - -	180,000	-	249,073	- —							
			Georgia - - -	98,000	-	82,548	- —							
			South of Ohio - - -	-	-	35,691	- —							
			North West of Ohio - - -	-	-	10,000	- —							
	<hr/>		* 3,046,678	<hr/>		3,023,622	<hr/>		3,925,326	<hr/>		5,250,690	<hr/>	

* As this Return was made in haste, upon the commencement of the American Revolution, it is not supposed to be exact, and rather exaggerated.

A Comparative View of their EXPORTS for four Years past,

ENDING EACH YEAR ON THE 30th SEPTEMBER.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
In 1791,	17,571,551;	in 1792, 20,518,014;	in 1793, 26,011,788;	in 1794, 32,000,000
Of this there went to				
Great Britain - - -	7,953,418	-	8,431,239	7,158,183
France - - -	4,298,762	-	7,050,498	4,967,799
United Netherlands - - -	1,634,825	-	3,169,536	5,341,357
Spain - - -	1,301,286	-	2,237,954	3,749,978
Portugal - - -	1,039,696	-	997,590	992,561
Hanse Towns - - -	64,259	-	792,537	3,828,826
Sundries - - -	1,459,305	-	3,332,434	6,161,296

By this Statement it appears, that in 1791, Great Britain took off almost half of their Exports, but in 1794, only (seven out of thirty-two millions) about a fifth.—That France in 1791, took off four millions, or one quarter part; and in 1794, about a seventh.

The Orders of our Cabinet in November, 1793, to seize vessels bound to French ports, compelled the merchant to send his ships by a circuitous route; so that many shipments sent to Holland, Spain, and the Hanse Towns, were actually intended for France. This only, will account for the sudden great increase of the Exports to the Netherlands, and the Hanse Towns.

A Comparative View of the Proportion exported from each of the States.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Massachusetts - -	in 1792, 2,389,922;	in 1793, 3,676,412;	in 1794, 5,299,913
New York - -	2,528,085	2,934,317	5,408,430
Pennsylvania - -	3,820,646	6,059,736	6,643,092
Maryland - -	2,550,258	3,687,149	5,640,547
Virginia - -	3,549,499	2,983,317	3,321,494
South Carolina - -	2,430,425	3,195,874	680,587

Amount of Exports of the States

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
North of the Delaware, in 1792,	10,391,593;	in 1793, 15,200,537;	in 1794, 193,24,762
South of ditto - -	9,626,421	10,802,242	12,464,460
	<u>765,172 difference.</u>	<u>4,398,295 difference.</u>	<u>6,860,302 difference.</u>

By this Statement it appears, that the Northern States increase in their Export Trade much faster than the Southern.

Epitome of the Federal Government as in 1794:

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,— chosen by the citizens at large, every two years— qualifications, twenty-five years of age, and seven years a citizen—paid for their attendance, six dollars per day out of the national treasury, (one hundred and five in number.)

THE SENATE, (two from each state) chosen by each state government, every six years—divide themselves, when they first meet, into three classes, one of which goes out every two years, by rotation— qualifications, thirty years of age, and nine years a citizen—are paid for their attendance, six dollars per day, out of the national treasury, (thirty in number.) The Senate appoint all the public officers, none of which have any vote, or are suffered to sit in either house.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States, elected in the following manner : Each of the states (on the same day with each other) appoint a number of electors, equal to the Senators and Representatives, they last sent to Congress—these meet and vote, by ballot, for two persons, one of whom is not to be an inhabitant of their state. These fifteen returns are sent to the President of the Senate, who opens them in the presence of both houses, and whoever has

most votes is chosen President; (the next in numbers is Vice President.) Qualifications, he must be thirty-five years of age, and fourteen years a resident—he has a kind of negative on every bill, that is, he may send back a bill, to be reconsidered, annexing thereto his reasons for not signing it, which will occasion the two houses to reconsider it; but if they still see it unobjectionable, (if two thirds still vote for it) they send it to him, and he must sign it, without any further demur. He is never chosen for more than four years; in his sickness, or absence, the Vice President shall act in his stead.

The Judges are appointed by Congress, and hold their office *quamdiu se bene gerit*. There is only one Supreme Court, and Trial by Jury, as in England, whose constitutional law they take for their guide;—salary to Chief Justice, four thousand dollars; to five Associate Judges, three thousand five hundred dollars each; and to a Judge besides, in each of the sixteen United States, from eight hundred to one thousand eight hundred dollars. All are paid out of the national treasury.

From all that I have seen, read, and heard, I conclude America (I mean the Northern States) to be a fine country, for an active industrious man to live in, whether he be rich or poor. Activity and usefulness are better recommendations than riches; for as Franklin observed, when a stranger comes amongst them

thent (be he ever so rich) it is not enquired, what is he, or who is he, but, what can he do, or is he a pleasant man? I think a man who has been in his youth employed in active life, by which he has acquired experience and information, is sure to be well received in America, and may conclude his life happily.

I shall now conclude my account, with Dr. Ramsay's elegant and energetic Address to the Americans:

"CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES!"

"You have a well-balanced constitution established by general consent, which is an improvement on all republican forms of government heretofore established. It possesses the freedom and independence of a popular assembly acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people, but without the capacity of doing those mischiefs which result from uncontrouled power in one assembly. The end and object of it is public good. If you are not happy it will be your own fault. No knave or fool can plead an hereditary right to sport with your property or your liberties. Your laws and your law-givers must all proceed from yourselves. You have the experience of nearly six thousand years, to point out the rocks on which former republics have been dashed to pieces. Learn wisdom from their misfortunes. Cultivate justice both public and private. No government will or can endure, which does not protect the rights of its subjects. Unless such efficient

regulations are adopted, as will secure property as well as liberty, one revolution will follow another. Anarchy, monarchy, or despotism, will be the consequence. By just laws and the faithful execution of them, public and private credit will be restored, and the restoration of credit will be a mine of wealth to this young country. It will make a fund for agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, which will soon enable the United States to claim an exalted rank among the nations of the earth. Such are the resources of your country, and so trifling are your debts, compared with your resources, that proper systems, wisely planned and faithfully executed, will soon fill your extensive territory with inhabitants, and give you the command of such ample capitals, as will enable you to run the career of national greatness, with advantages equal to the oldest kingdoms of Europe. What they have been slowly growing to, in the course of near two thousand years, you may hope to equal within one century. If you continue under one government, built on the solid foundations of public justice, and public virtue, there is no point of national greatness to which you may not aspire, with a well founded hope of speedily attaining it. Cherish and support a reverence for government, and cultivate an union between the East and South, the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Let the greatest good of the greatest number, be the pole-star of your public and private deliberations. Shun wars, they beget debt, add to the common vices of mankind, and produce others, which are almost peculiar to themselves. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are your proper business. Seek not

to

to enlarge your territory by conquest ; it is already sufficiently extensive. You have ample scope for the employment of your most active minds, in promoting your own domestic happiness. Maintain your own rights, and let all others remain in quiet possession of theirs. Avoid discord, faction, luxury, and the other vices which have been the bane of commonwealths. Cherish and reward the philosophers, the statesmen, and the patriots, who devote their talents and time, at the expence of their private interests, to the toils of enlightening and directing their fellow citizens, and thereby rescue citizens and rulers of republics from the common, and too often merited, charge of ingratitude. Practise industry, frugality, temperance, moderation, and the whole lovely train of republican virtues. Banish from your borders the liquid fire of the West-Indies, which, while it entails poverty and disease, prevents industry, and foments private quarrels. Venerate the plough, the hoe, and all the implements of agriculture. Honour the men, who with their own hands maintain their families, and raise up children to toil, and capable of defending their country. Reckon the necessity of labour not among the curses, but the blessings of life. Your towns will probably, ere long, be engulphed in luxury and effeminacy. If your liberties and future prospects depended on them, your career of liberty would probably be short ; but a great majority of your country, must, and will be, yeomanry, who have no other dependence than on Almighty God for his usual blessing on their daily labour. From the great excess of the number of such independent farmers in these States,

over and above all other classes of inhabitants, the long continuance of your liberties may be reasonably presumed.

" Let the hapless African sleep undisturbed on his native shore, and give over wishing for the extermination of the ancient proprietors of this land. Universal justice is universal interest. The most enlarged happiness of one people, by no means requires the degradation or destruction of another. It would be more glorious to civilize one tribe of savages, than to exterminate or expel a score. There is territory enough for them and for you. Instead of invading their rights, promote their happiness, and give them no reason to curse the folly of their fathers, who suffered your's to sit down on a soil, which the common Parent of us both had previously assigned to them: but above all, be particularly careful that your own descendants do not degenerate into savages. Diffuse the means of education, and particularly of religious instruction, through your remotest settlements. To this end, support and strengthen the hands of your public teachers. Let your voluntary contributions confute the dishonorable position, that religion cannot be supported but by compulsory establishments. Remember that there can be no political happiness without liberty; that there can be no liberty without morality; and that there can be no morality without religion.

" It is now your turn to figure on the face of the earth, and in the annals of the world. You possess a country which in less than a century will probably contain fifty millions

millions of inhabitants. You have, with a great expence of blood and treasure, rescued yourselves and your posterity from the domination of Europe. Perfect the good work you have begun, by forming such arrangements and institutions, as bid fair for ensuring, to the present and future generations, the blessings for which you have successfully contended.

“ May the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, who has raised you to independence, and given you a place among the nations of the earth, make the American revolution an æra in the history of the world, remarkable for the progressive increase of human happiness! ”

HAVING now completed my business, I agreed for my passage home, with Captain Smith, of the Sansom; (the same who brought out Dr. Priestley) for thirty guineas. He was to find me in wine, porter, and provisions of all sorts, and with every necessary, except bedding and towels.

July 2: I slept on board, expecting to sail before the morning, but some of the American sailors, from a desire of once more seeing their sweethearts and wives, jumped overboard, and swam on shore: we lost that tide, and I had an opportunity of going into the city, and purchasing some almonds and

raisins, apples and gingerbread, which are articles I would particularly recommend to every young voyager, as the stomach will often relish these things, when other things become unpleasant and insipid. They counteract the salt taste which brings on sickness.

July 3. At two o'clock, p. m. we weighed anchor, and reached Sandy Hook that evening, where we again anchored, on account of the return of the tide. On the beach, we saw the monument erected to the memory of some English seamen, that were all frozen to death, near the place, in the year 1782, by a sudden snow storm.

The next morning having a fine fresh breeze, from the south, at five o'clock we again set sail, and, on our getting clear out of the Hook, our pilot left us, in his little skiff, which appeared hardly able to buffet the waves, which now began to heave apace. Before dinner, we had completely lost sight of the Neversink, the last ridge of land visible of the American shores.

I brought from the United States with me, of live animals, two kinds of tortoises, and a beautiful flying squirrel; of shrubs and plants, rhododendrons, martagon lillies, tulip trees, acacias, Virginia cypresses, magnolia glaucus, sugar maple trees, &c. Of nuts, hickory and chinquapin, or pea nut; the latter,

latter, I find, is very common in China, as a native Chinese told me, when dining at my house, with two gentlemen of Lord Macartney's suite, some of those nuts being on table.

We now sailed southward till we made latitude 36. The weather being warm, multitudes of flying fish were seen rising out of the water. They can only fly in strait lines, about eighty or one hundred yards, when their wings or long fins loosing their moisture, they fall again, exposed to the mouths of the pursuing dolphins; of the latter our Captain struck a fine one with his harpoon, and brought it on board. It is a beautiful well-formed fish, very different from what it is usually represented. Its forehead is high above the eyes, and formed sharp like the keel of a ship or cutwater, by which means it makes its way very swiftly in the sea. It seemed to die with all the agony and shivering of a human being, and changed its colour repeatedly from a gold colour to an emerald green, then to a beautiful Saxon blue, and amidst a variety of beautiful tints, like those on mother of pearl, it fixed in a brown and white. We found it very good to eat.

Our course was now changed to a northerly direction, till we made the Banks of Newfoundland. Here we lay to, and caught sixteen or eighteen fine cod. After this, when near the Western Islands,

we had some very rough weather, and our mess table was often drenched with a heavy sea, which passed through the light over the mess room.

July 20. It was a dead calm, so as not to be able to make steerage way: at noon, found we were in 45° 38' N. latitude.

July 21. A fresh breeze sprung up from the W. S. W. The sky continues overcast and dull. In the wake of the ship, I now observed a multitude of little birds, about the size of a lark, continually rising from the surface, and dropping again incessantly. The sailors call them *Mother Carey's chickens*, and think their appearance ominous, as rough weather generally follows.

In the evening, a large drove of porpoises passed along, close to the ship, whose appearance seemed to me quite formidable. They rose almost out of the waves, and dashed the water about them, like so many coach horses trotting through a stream of water. The sailors called them the *bottle-noses*.

July 26. At eleven at night, a strange appearance, like fire, was seen on the north side of the ship, on the surface of the deep, of the size of a cloud, which continued for half an hour. The captain

tain thinks it was a whale amusing himself, by dash-ing the waves about him. I was rejoiced that he did not favour us with his company.

The variation of the compafs where we now are, is considerably more than what we found on the American coasts. It was there one point and a half, and it is here two and a half, or 28 degrees west. At Salisbury, the variation is about $21\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

By some inattention to our log, we outrun our reckoning, so that when we were looking out for Land's End, we found ourselves fast running on the rocks of Guernsey, and before we could wear ship against a strong westerly wind, we were carried within sight of the Coast of Brittanny. Had but an armed boat from France attacked us, we must have been taken, as we had not a single gun on board.

At length, by great exertion, we weathered the rocks, got clear of all the breakers, and made Alderney; between which and our ship, was a small island, on which stands the Caskets: this is a large handsome tower, with three lights, which, by means of a rotative motion, with reflectors, are rendered visible and invisible alternately. It was a pleasant sight to us during several hours of the night, for we could see them at a vast distance.

We

We now stretched over the Channel, and had a view of the Isle of Wight, from whence we shaped our course to the Sussex Coast. We had next a distinct view of Brighton, and could see the company walking on the Seine. At seven, a. m. we saw the high land of Beachy Head stretching out beyond all the rest of the coast, and at eight, we were abreast of Shoreham. A frigate is now making towards us. We next see Newhaven, and the Harbour full of shipping; also Seaforth, and a large camp to the east of it upon the sea shore, and, by our glasses we discover a great many officers and soldiers looking at us. *Ten o'clock.* We are now opening another head land beyond Beachy Head, and discover a man-of-war at anchor in a bay, with an English ensign hoisted. We are going to hoist our colours for the first time on the voyage, (having never spoke a single vessel) in order to prevent the man-of-war firing a gun to bring us to, which we must obey, (or be sunk) which would hinder us a full hour.

We are now close to Eastbourn, in Sussex, and see the bathing machines, and the company walking the Beach. Hastings next appears, and another camp on the heights near it.

The sun now shines mild and pleasant. The pea-green hue of the sea contrasted with the ripe brown colour

colour of the corn fields, partly reaped and piled in ridges, like armies of men; as well as the occasional mixture of green meadows and fields, and a clear blue sky, form a scene of the most lively kind, and highly picturesque.

Winchelsea now appears on the top of a ridge, almost covered with trees; and near it are tents, soldiers, and horses; some exercising. The Diana, a seventy-four gun ship, surrounded by a fleet of transports, bound for Cork, next meets our view. Then Rye, one of the cinque ports, from whence a pilot boat puts off to meet us. Our Captain, finding he belonged to Hythe, (the next port eastward,) treated with him to take his bag of American letters.

After this, we hailed a boat belonging to Dover; and, being impatient to land, eight of us passengers agreed with him for four guineas to land us there. On our arrival, the Custom-House Officers came on board as usual, to examine our luggage, which was taken to the Custom House.

At the York Hotel, we regaled ourselves with good tea and fresh cream, new bread and butter, &c. which was the greatest treat imaginable, after being on shipboard two and thirty days. The next day I arrived safe in London to my great satisfaction; and,

and, what is remarkable, though never before out of sight of land, I did not once experience the least sickness or illness, by sea or land; during an excursion of near eight thousand miles.

APPENDIX.

N O T E S.

I.

THE State of Connecticut, originally held five millions of acres of land, adjoining to Lake Erie, of which it took in part. Of this said land, five hundred thousand acres had been granted in October, 1792, as a compensation to those inhabitants of New London, Fairfield, Croton, Norwalk, and Danbury, who had suffered by the burning of their towns, during the American War.

In October, 1793, a bill was brought in, to appropriate the remaining four millions five hundred thousand acres, in the following words: "Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and House of Re-

Representatives, in General Court assembled, that the monies arising from the sale of the territory belonging to this state, lying west of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby established, a perpetual fund, the interest whereof is granted, and shall be appropriated to the use and benefit of the several ecclesiastical societies, churches, or congregations, of all denominations in this state, to be by them applied to the support of their respective ministers, or preachers of the gospel, and schools of education, under such regulations as shall be adopted by this, or some future session of the General Assembly.”

Mr. Stanley, Member for Berlin, delivered an excellent speech, of three quarters of an hour long, to urge the House to rescind the vote of last October Session; alleging that the resolution made by the former House, trespassed upon the rights of the present and of all future General Assemblies. Inasmuch, as though no immediate appropriation of those lands was at all necessary, or could possibly take place at present, yet that House had proceeded so far, as to direct all future legislators, how the produce of the said lands should be appropriated; a right, he asserted, that they were not warranted to exercise, and against which he fully expected the present House would make some decisive resolution.

Mr. Grange, the Member for Suffield, was against
the

the appropriation of the money to the objects mentioned on other accounts. He said, "it was well known, that in no part of the United States whatever, was public education at this time better attended to, than in Connecticut. Their clergy, of every denomination, were well provided for, their schools properly supported, and religion and morality had their due weight in society. Why then sell our lands, or appropriate them to purposes not wanted? It appears from our public accounts, that we are not in want of money; if we look at the state of our finances, they are flourishing. The state to all its creditors, owes but three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the debt due to us from Congress, amounts to six hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars; so that upon the balance, our funds can at any time pay, at the least, five and twenty shillings in the pound."

General Hart and some others, spoke in favor of the sale of them. Mr. Phelps remarked, "that one of the great errors in the old governments, and the cause of the decay of true genuine Christianity, was the making their clergy independent of the people, and forming establishments for them. We see as early as the time of William the Conqueror, in the conduct of Lanfrac, and after him, Thomas a Becket, and many others; that all the meekness of the Apostle was soon lost in the love of domination. Religion was by them, under these circumstances,

stances, an instrument to attain worldly consequence, pomp, and authority. And this had continued to be the case ever since, notwithstanding occasional reforms had taken place, for they had contrived to resume their power. On these accounts, he was strongly against apportioning any part of the public lands, for an independent support of the clergy.” The question was put by Mr. Dagget, the speaker, and the bill was lost—114 against 56.

The Government of this state consists of a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, and twelve Assistants, who form the Upper House; and one hundred and seventy-seven Representatives for the different towns, who constitute the Lower House. They are re-elected every year, at which time no person is suffered to canvass for votes, as they carefully guard against any personal influence during the election.

II.

The carding and scribbling engines, at Hartford, were of the oldest fashion. Two large center cylinders in each, with two doffers, and only two working cylinders, of the breadth of bare sixteen inches, said to be invented by some person there. They had no spinning jennies, the yarn being all spun by hand. They were scribbling deep blue wool, of the quality
of

of Wiltshire running fine, for making coarse broad cloth ; the spinning was very bad, the wool not being half worked. I saw in the weaving shop, five looms, two on broad cloth, two on coarse cassimeres, with worsted chains, and one on narrow or forest cloth. They gave the weavers nine-pence per yard currency, for the cassimeres, i. e. sixpence three-farthings sterling ; dear enough, considering the largeness of the spinning. They could weave six yards of broad cloth in a day. I saw there some very good well-combed worsted. They sort a fleece into seven sorts. I observed some very fine wool there, which, they told me, came from Georgia, but it was in bad condition. The concern is carried on by a company ; nine thousand three hundred dollars have been lent towards the undertaking, by the State. None of the partners understand any thing about it, and all depends on an Englishman, who is the sorter of the wool. Mr. Elisha Colt, a store-keeper, or woollen-draper, has the present direction of it, but he is going to settle in another place very shortly. He shewed me every part of the manufactory, and afterwards, at his own store, twenty or thirty pieces of cassimere, broad cloth, elastics, and narrow cloths, of the Hartford manufacture. He could sell them at about the same price, I found, as our English goods would cost, when delivered into the stores there, but the fabric was very poor, and hard in the spinning, and very badly dressed, and therefore very inferior to, and dearer than the British,
loaded

loaded with all the expences of freight, insurance, merchant's profit, and seven and a half per cent. duty.

Morse, in his *Geography*, says, "This town enters largely into manufacture." Here, as well as in many other places, he certainly writes under a strong prejudice in favour of his own country.

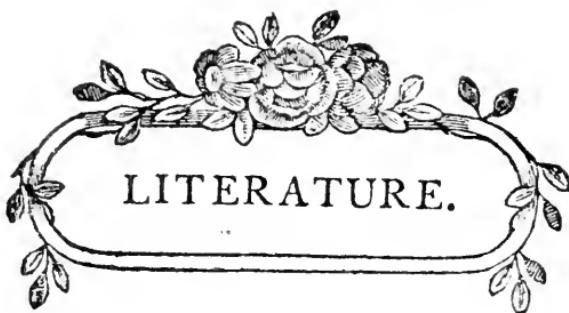
III.

The sugar maple, is a tree that I should suppose would grow in this country as well as in many parts of Europe. In Connecticut, it is exposed to as severe winters as any in this island. I have a tree in my garden, seven feet high, that has stood the severe winter of 1794. The chief thing to attend to, is to see it planted in good rich soil. Those settlers in America, who clear the lands, always begin with cutting down the sugar maples, because they are generally found on the richest and best land.—This is one reason why America will not be sufficient to supply its own sugar.

I was given the following as the method in which they make it: Draw off the sap into wooden vessels, by wooden taps fixed in the bark, seven feet from the ground. Boil it always the next day;—provide three kettles of different sizes—say, of fifty, sixty, and seventy gallons; boil it first in the largest kettle, adding

adding as much lime, as will make the liquor granulate; as it boils, take off the scum, encreasing the heat, till it evaporates to sixty gallons; then strain it through a woollen cloth into the sixty gallon kettle. This must boil and be skimmed in the same manner, till it is reduced to fifty, and then be strained into the fifty gallon kettle. And each kettle must be continued in succession, till you have boiled your whole quantity,—say two hundred gallons.

When it is boiled enough, which is known by its becoming ropy between the finger and thumb, it is turned out into a wooden cooler, and stirred with a kind of wooden paddle, till it granulates; and then it is put into earthen moulds, in the same manner as the West-India planters practise.



AS many persons have wished to know how far a taste for Literature prevails in the States, I have annexed a

List of some of the Books

*Which have answered to reprint there, with the names
of the Towns, and dates when reprinted; together
with original Publications of their own.*

Besides which it is to be understood, that there is annually a vast importation of Books from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and that it would not be worth while to re-print there, unless the demand was greater than could be conveniently supplied from Europe. *When matters of fact are stated, every body may judge for themselves.*

SEVERAL neat editions of the Bible, at *Philadelphia, New York, Boston*, and all the principal towns.

New

New Testament, *Trenton*, 1788
 Robertson's History of India, *Philadelphia*, 1792
 Price's Observations on Civil Liberty, *Philadelphia*,
 1776
 Paley's Principles of Moral and Practical Philoso-
 phy, *Philadelphia*, 1787
 Watts's Psalms, 4th edition, *New York*, 1792 and
 1793
 Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the
 Soul, *Philadelphia*, 1791 and 1794
 Encyclopedia, *Philadelphia*, 1794, *Dobson*, with Amer-
 ican additions
 Guthrie's Grammar, with maps, *Philadelphia*, 1794
 Essay on the Origin of Evil, *Worcester in Connecticut*,
 1794
 Blair's Sermons, *Baltimore and New York*, 1792
 Butler's Analogy, *Boston*, 1793
 Newton's (John) Works, 6 vol. *Philadelphia*, 1791
 Rowe's Letters from the Dead to the Living, *Boston*,
 1792
 Booth's Apology for the Baptists, *Philadelphia*, 1788
 Young's Night Thoughts, *Philadelphia*, 1791
 Priestley's Chart of Universal History, *Newhaven*,
 1792
 Brown's Concordance, *Worcester*, 1794
 Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres,
 2 vol. *Philadelphia*, 1793
 Blair's Rhetoric abridged, *Boston and Philadelphia*,
 1793

Erskine's Speech in Support of the Liberty of the
Press, *New York*, 1793

Paine's Writings complete, *Albany*, 1791

Reid's Essay on the Intellectual and Active Powers of
Man, 2 vol. *Philadelphia*, 1793

Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France,
Philadelphia, 1792

Woolstoncraft's Rights of Woman, *Boston* and *Phi-*
adelphia, 1792

Burgh's Art of Speaking, *Boston*, 1793

Baron Trenck's Life of Himself, three editions, *Phi-*
adelphia, 1792 and 1793

Muir's Trial, three editions in *New York* only, and
several at *Philadelphia* and other towns

Barclay's Apology for the People called Quakers,
Philadelphia, 1789

Smith's Dialogues between the Pulpit and Reading
Desk, *Albany*, 1793

Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women, *Philadelphia*,
1777

Bligh's Narrative on board the Bounty, *Philadelphia*,
1793

Chapone's Letters, *New York*, 1793

Chesterfield's Advice to his Son, *Philadelphia*, 1791

Cook's Voyages, *Philadelphia*, 1793

De Lolme on the Constitution of England, *New York*,
1792

Goldsmith's Essays and Poems, *Boston*, 1793

Hutcheson's Moral Philosophy, *Philadelphia*, 1788

Knox's Essays, *Philadelphia*, 1792; *New York*, 1793

Keate's

Keate's Sketches from Nature, *Boston*, 1793

Raynal's (Abbè) Revolution of America, *Hudson*,
1792

Rochefaucault's Maxims, *Boston*, 1793

Smith on the Wealth of Nations, *Philadelphia*, 1789

Shakespeare's Works, the first American edition, at
Philadelphia, 1795

Dr. Moore's Journal in France, from August to
December, 1792, *Philadelphia* and *New York*,
1794

Wilson's Account of the Pelew Islands, *Philadelphia*,
1792

Zimmerman on Solitude, *Philadelphia*, 1793

Condorcet's Life of Voltaire, *Philadelphia*, 1790

Buchan's Domestic Medicine, *Boston* and *Philadelphia* 1793

Crawford on Animal Heat, *Philadelphia*, 1787

Smellie's Anatomical Tables, *Boston*, 1785

Westley's Primitive Physic, *Trenion*, 1788

Nicholson's Natural Philosophy, *Philadelphia*, 1788

Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, *Philadelphia*, 1791

Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments, *Philadelphia*,
1793

Mitford's Pleadings in the Court of Chancery, *Philadelphia*, 1789

* The City of Hudson was only begun building in 1782, by S. and T. Jenkins, two brothers; it has now a Bank, Corporation, &c.

Langhorne's Fables of Flora, *Philadelphia*, 1784
 Ossian's Poems, *Philadelphia*, 1790
 Cowper's Task, *Boston*, 1791
 Cowper's Poems, *Salem*, 1792
 Peter Pindar's Works, *Philadelphia*, 1792
 Thomson's Seasons; *Newbury Port*, 1793
 Gil Blas, *Philadelphia*, 1790
 Cyrus's Travels, *Burlington*, 1793
 Johnson's Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, *Philadelphia*,
 1791
 Lowth's English Grammar, *New York*, 1780
 Watts's Logic, *Philadelphia*, 1789
 Bossuet's Universal History, *Salem*, 1785
 Mason on Self Knowledge, *Boston*, 1791
 Ostervald's Compendium of Christian Theology,
 Hartford, 1788
 Soame Jenyns' Internal Evidence of the Christian
 Religion, *Hartford*, 1789
 Klopstock's Messiah, *Elizabeth Town*, 1788
 Death of Abel, *Philadelphia*, 1791
 Cullen's Practice of Physic, and his Materia Medica,
 New York, 1793

Original Publications of their own.

(*N. B. All published since their independence.*)

S MITH's History of New York and New Jersey,
 Philadelphia, 1792

Thoughts

Thoughts on Slavery, *Lexington, Kentucky, 1792*
 American Museum, 12 vol.—to 1793, *Philadelphia*
 American Magazine, *New York, 1788*
 Massachusetts Magazine, from 1789, *Boston*
 Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, *Philadelphia, 1793*
 American Oracle; comprehending an Account of
 recent Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences, by
 Dr. Samuel Stearns, *New York, 1791*
 Rush's Medical Enquiries, *Philadelphia, 1790 to*
 1794
 American Philosophical Transactions, 2 vol. *Philadel-*
 phia, 1793
 Carey's Account of the Yellow Fever in Philadel-
 phia, 4th edition, 1794
 Curry, Helmuth, Nassy, Cathrall, Rush, &c. on ditto
 American Letter Writer, *Philadelphia, 1792*
 Register of the United States, *Philadelphia, 1794*
 Morse's Geography, five or six editions
 Jefferson's History of Virginia
 Belknap's History of New Hampshire, *Boston, 1794*
 Miller's Description of the Delaware County
 Description of Cape Cod, by Mr. W.
 History of the County of Essex, by Mr. T.
 Aphorpe's History of Surinam
 Fleet's Register for 1793
 Hazard's American Historical Collections
 Young Ladies' Parental Monitor, *Hartford, 1792*
 Young Gentleman's ditto, *ditto*

Lovett's Philosophical Essays, *Worcester*, 1766
Rural Economy; or Essays on Husbandry, by
Hector St. John, *Burlington*, 1792
Tucker's Bermudian, *Williamsburgh*, 1774
Rights of Asles, *Burlington*, 1793
Index to the Bible, *Salem*, 1792
Belknap's American Biography, *Boston*, 1794
Examination of Sheffield's Observations on the
Commerce of the United States, *Philadelphia*,
1791
Universalist's Catechism, *Portsmouth, N. E.* 1782
History of the State of Vermont, by Dr. S. Wil-
liams
Bartram's Botanic Travels through Georgia and
Florida
Gookin's Historical Collections of the Indians in
New England, *Boston*, 1793
Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts
Hazard's Historical Collection of State Papers
Minot's History of the Insurrection in 1786 and
1787, *Boston* 1790
Smith's History of New York, published by Carey of
Philadelphia
Letters from an American Farmer by Hector St.
John
Gustavus of Sweden, a tragedy, *Boston*, 1793

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Errata.

Page	53, line 19, for <i>as</i> , read <i>has</i> .
—	63, — 5, from the bottom, for <i>owning</i> , read <i>owing</i> .
—	79, — 13, for <i>Trinity Church</i> , read <i>St. Paul's</i> .
—	124, — 1, for <i>father</i> , read <i>grandfather</i> .
—	152, — 7, for <i>it is</i> , read <i>they are</i> .
—	194, — 5, from the bottom, for <i>is</i> , read <i>are</i> ,
—	229, — 22, for <i>Hondras</i> , read <i>Honduras</i> .

Directions for placing the Plates, &c.

The Profile to face the Title.

The State-House, page 117.

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